FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMMENTATOR EXPOUNDS ON 'STRATEGIC' EUROMISSILES

AU291641 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Dec 83 p 6

[Commentary by NOVOSTI commentator Viktor Aleksandrov: "A New Situation in Europe; Pershings -- a Blow to Strategic Arms Limitation and Reduction"]

[Text] In connection with the beginning of U.S. missile deployment in several countries of Western Europe and with NATO's attempts to justify this deployment, the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY publishes a commentary by Viktor Aleksandrov, Soviet expert on foreign-political issues:

The Soviet Union's decision not to specify a date for resuming the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on strategic arms limitation and reduction in connection with the beginning deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe has evoked irritation and dissatisfaction in Washington. In various ways it is expressing "regret" over the break in negotiations and claiming that the deployment of Pershings and of long-range, flat-trajectory missiles in West European countries has nothing in common with the object of these negotiations.

In regard to the "regret" expressed about the Soviet side's decision by the U.S. Administration, it is nothing but the shedding of crocodile tears. The administration knew very well what reaction the Soviet Union would have to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe. But the most important thing is that it is this administration that is driving the negotiations on strategic arms limitation and reduction down a blind alley by submitting demands that would ensure for the United States a decisive military supremacy in weapons with the greatest destructive force.

Washington's attempt to convince people that the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe has nothing in common" with strategic arms also seems quite untenable. The Pershing II ballistic missile really does not belong to strategic arms. These arms include missiles which are land-based and which have a range of more than 5,500 km. This is, namely, the shortest distance between the northwestern border of the continental part of the USSR's territory and the northeastern border of continental part of U.S. territory. The Pershing II missile does not reach that far, and the same can be said of the flat-trajectory, long-range missiles launched from ground bases. Despite this, their deployment in Europe reflects changes in the strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States.

The thing is that the new U.S. missiles that are being deployed in several West European countries are being given the possibility to reach many targets situated deep within the European part of the Soviet Union. They are aimed at Soviet strategic facilities. In this way the Pershings and the flat-trajectory missiles deployed in the vicinity of the Soviet Union are acquiring the nature of strategic arms. After all, this is being acknowledged even by U.S. figures. For instance, General B. Rogers, commander in chief of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe, declared in his interview with the French weekly LE FIGARO magazine that the targets he would like to strike with the aid of the new U.S. missiles above all include Soviet missiles. "Now," B. Rogers boasted, "we can directly hit their territory with the aid of our 'artillery of the military action scene,' that is, with the aid of intermediate-range weapons."

During the negotiations on limiting and reducing strategic arms, the Soviet side warned the U.S. Administration time and again that the Soviet Union must take into account the presence of U.S. nuclear devices in forward bases. These devices, consisting of aircraft carrying nuclear arms, are capable of transporting their death-bringing freight to many facilities on the territories of the Soviet Union and of its Warsaw Pact allies; and, what is most important, these devices are not counter-balanced. The Soviet Union has neither air bases nor aircraft carriers deployed near the U.S. borders.

Should the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles, of ballistic missiles on submarines, and of heavy-duty bombers be reduced, this would decisively step up the share of U.S. nuclear devices on forward bases in the overall strength of strategic forces on both sides. Surely it is essentially one and the same thing whether an attack is carried out with the aid of strategic arms or with the aid of shorter range nuclear arms.

Proceeding from the peculiarities of the U.S. devices in the forward bases mentioned above, the Soviet Union warned Washington that, in reaching an agreement on a mutual reduction of strategic nuclear forces, it is counting on the United States' at least not increasing the number of other nuclear devices that are capable of hitting targets on USSR's territory. It is clear that the Pershings and flat-trajectory missiles that are being deployed in Europe completely fall into the category of nuclear devices capable of hitting Soviet territory.

The U.S. escalation of nuclear devices in the vicinity of Soviet borders represents a dangerous channel for undermining the foundations of any agreement on a mutual reduction of strategic arms.

It is known that the Soviet Union had submitted proposals for both sides to cut down their strategic potential to 1,800 units, and also to reduce the number of nuclear charges on these carriers to the same level. However, the military-strategic situation in Europe, and not only here, is now radically changing.

It is changing because the United States has begun to deploy new missiles that are capable of hitting the Soviet territory from the territories of West European countries. And this means that the correlation of forces is changing not only on a regional but also on a global scope. That is exactly why the Soviet Union has declared that it must review all the issues that concern negotiations on limiting and reducing strategic arms. What is wrong with that?

In this connection one thing must be clear: The Soviet Union cannot permit the United States to enhance its strategic-nuclear fist, circumventing the agreements on strategic arms.

NUCLEAR POLICY OF STRENGTH 'SELF-DECEPTION'

PM291627 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Dec 83 p 3

[V. Kortunov article under the rubric "Talk on a Topical Theme": "The Policy of Strength on the Scales of History"]

[Excerpts] Throughout the centuries and millennia, war has always been the continuation of policy by other means. The political map of the world was carved and recarved by the thunder of cannons. Military superiority could be turned relatively easily into political superiority.

In the modern era, and particularly in the nuclear age, this once simple formula has become more complex in its content. War, while still being the continuation of the foreign policy of imperialist powers, ceases to be a reasonable means of implementing the political goals of the exploiting classes, particularly on the global level. "...Any calculations of unleashing a nuclear war and then securing victory in it," it is noted in the political declaration of the Warsaw Pact states (1983), "are senseless. In a nuclear war, once it breaks out, there can be no winners."

The nature of a nuclear conflict completely alters the content of the concept of victory, which has always constituted the purpose of any war. Obviously no aggressor would take the risk unless he counted on some gain, whether it be of someone else' territory, raw material sources, spheres of application of capital, or some privileges which he would like to obtain at the expense of the vanquished. Nuclear war in effect excludes this motivation, since it would leave behind neither victors nor vanquished, and its most probable outcome would be a scorched desert unfit for life. The paradox of our day is that modern scientific and technical progress, while arming imperialism with unprecedentedly powerful means of waging war, has at the same time removed its hope of victory and made war irrational and thus unsuitable for the resolution of political tasks. A sword has been forged which the aggressor can no longer draw without risking his own destruction.

The present level of development of production forces, science, and technology has given rise to another historical phenomenon: The arms race in our time, whatever its scale, cannot secure military superiority for either side. The military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO countries has not only become a fact, but has become irreversible.

This new historical reality undermines the very basis of the policy of strength. Since imperialism does not and will not acknowledge any other policy, its desire to acquire at all costs military superiority and use it to dictate its own terms is quite natural. Behind Washington's militarist plans, and in particular behind the commencement of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the aim can be clearly glimpsed -- to disrupt, come what may, the approximate military-strategic equilibrium between socialism and capitalism and regain the positions of the policy of superior strength.

The Pentagon's hopes of pursuing now or at some time in the future a policy from positions of military superiority are in practice nothing more than self-deception, adventurism, and the attempt to ignore irreversible changes in the world. The question of the possibility of achieving strategic superiority has basically been eliminated by the very development of modern scientific and technical progress. Since the moment when weapons sufficient to annihilate each other were accumulated in the arsenals of the opposing military-political groupings, any argument about the possibility of achieving military superiority has in effect lost its sense.

The strategic equilibrium between the United States and the USSR and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is not simply an approximate equality of arms achieved at a specific moment. It reflects the level of their economic, scientific, and technical potential, and in the wider plane the general correlation of forces in the world arena.

This fact cannot be arbitrarily changed through the will of one side. Is not this conclusion confirmed by the practical experience of recent decades, during which the United States, steadily building up its Armed Forces, has not, however, succeeded in changing the overall strategic balance in the world in its own favor?

Nor can they do this now. In response to the deployment of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe, the Soviet Union will adopt measures which, as Yu.V Andropov stressed in his statement, will be equivalent to the threat created for the USSR and its allies by the new U.S. missiles. The military equilibrium will not be disrupted.

The policy of violence and diktat which has been pursued through the ages in the international arena must be discarded in the nuclear age as having outlived its usefulness and being no longer in accordance either with the present-day correlation of forces in the world, or with the nature of the tasks facing present generations, or with the condition of mankind's physical survival itself.

In order to deliver the present and future generations from the nightmare of nuclear self-destruction, mankind has no choice today but to develop international relations on different principles, principles which can reliably guarantee the security and cooperation of all peoples and states.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON CEMA PRODUCTION RISES

LD281056 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 28 TASS -- In the past 12 years the newspaper "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today, the average annual pace of growth of national income in the CMEA member countries, taken together, amounted to 4.1 per cent and the figure in the developed capitalist countries was 2.5 per cent. The socialist countries exceeded more than three times the average world level of industrial production per capita and their share in it exceeded 40 percent.

For the production of a number of commodities, the newspaper writes, the CMEA member countries noticeably left the capitalist world behind. Suffice it to say that the CMEA member countries extract 4.4. times more oil per capita, as compared with the EEC countries, natural gas -- 2.2. times more, coal -- 2.1 times more, iron ore -- 6.5 times more. The CMEA member countries produce 14 percent more steel, mineral fertilizers -- 46 per cent more, and fabrics -- 18 per cent more, etc.

The agriculture of the CMEA member countries successfully develops on the whole.

As is noted by the newspaper, there are no unemployed either in the Soviet Union or in other countries of the socialist community, whereas in the capitalist world the number of the unemployed exceeded 30 million. Almost in all CMEA member countries KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out, real earnings of the population increased in the past few years, above all through the growth of wages and salaries, incomes from remuneration of labour at agricultural cooperatives and also payments from social funds. The volume of retail trade increased, the working conditions and public services for the population improved.

Housing construction acquired big proportion in CMEA towns and countryside. More than 35 million well-appointed apartments for more than 80 million people were commissioned in the past decade alone in the whole of the socialist community. In the previous five-year period more than 50 million people had their housing conditions improved in the USSR, in 1982 -- 10 million.

The fraternal parties centre their attention on improving supplies of the population with food products and manufactured goods, writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

CEMA OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON GEOLOGICAL COOPERATION

PM291903 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 52, ecember 1983 signed to press 19 December 1983 publishes on page 19 under the heading "Prospectors of Subterranean Depths Collaborate" a 1,600-word unattributed interview with G.P. Luzin, acting chief of the CEMA Secretariat Geology Department, who answers questions on the CEMA countries' cooperation in geological prospecting, noting that the areas now being studied include Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia. He describes off-shore prospecting work and points out that "discoveries of deposits are determined both by the level of our scientific knowledge in a particular field and by the technical level making it possible to act on geologists' prognoses."

GROMYKO TO ATTEND STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE IN JAN

LD291650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec (TANJUG) -- Soviet political commentators announced today that the head of Soviet diplomacy, Andrey Gromyko, will attend next month's European conference in Stockholm. This possibility was indicated at the end of the 2-day session of the Supreme Soviet, which was attended by domestic and foreign reporters. The Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution on the USSR's "international position and foreign policy," in which it does not abandon its conditions for the Western bloc to continue the Geneva talks on Euromissiles.

DYMSHITS ADDRESSES FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN MOSCOW

PM281600 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting with Diplomats"]

[Text] A meeting was held in Moscow 23 December between V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and heads of foreign diplomatic missions accredited to the Soviet Union. The diplomats were told of present problems in energy and of international cooperation in this field. The meeting was organized by the USSR Foreign Ministry Protocol Department.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA LAUDS UN SESSION RESULTS

LD240642 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 24 TASS -- The 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today, "once again demonstrated the strength and influence of the peace forces capable of checking by concerted effort the forces of militarism and assuring for mankind a sensible alternative to the madness of nuclear suicide."

What primarily determines the importance of the session, the newspaper points out, is that in the present-day disquieting situation it only expressed correctly on the whole the will of the majority of states to prevent the fatal step, but also outlined sensible ways of overcoming several acute political problems. The session reflected the effectiveness of the Soviet Union's policy, its correspondence with the sentiments of the non-aligned member states which make up the bulk of U.N. members and also of those capitalist countries whose governments are inclined to heed the voice of their peoples.

The session's outcome, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA states, shows simultaneously that the other direction in international relations, the militarist adventurous course of the United States, which is the source of conflicts in today's world, enjoys no popularity. The attempts by American diplomacy to use the session as a propaganda cover for its adventurous policy failed despite crude political pressure and economic blackmail, shameless slander and provocative attacks on the United Nations. The aggression against Grenada, armed interference in Lebanon and deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe showed the worth of Washington's peacefulness.

The session also confirmed, the newspaper writes, "adherence of the United Nations to the norms of equitable and peaceful inter-state relations, endorsed in its charter and which the United States would like to trample by the iron-bound boots of its Marines. The session "defined once again that the onus of responsibility for the threatening world situation rests with the United States."

PENTAGON URGES 'MORE OFFENSIVE' ROLE IN LEBANON

LD291150 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Washington December 29 TASS -- The United States ought to make its military role in Lebanon more active. This recommendation was made on Wednesday by the Pentagon after summing up the results of its special study concerning the "mission" of American troops stationed in that country. As follows from the Pentagon's report, it considers the present actions of American troops extremely "passive" and not meeting in due measure the U.S. aims in the Middle East. The authors of the report give to understand that the operations of American troops in Lebanon should be made more offensive, or in other words, more aggressive in character.

The Pentagon is trying to motivate this by "the need to protect" the American Marines who are pictured in the report as "defenceless victims" of "international terrorism". Washington resorts to this false argument every time it wants to justify its new act of aggression in Lebanon. At present the Pentagon seeks full freedom of action for the Marines in Lebanon.

The Pentagon's report was received with "understanding" in the White House. At the same time it increased wide-spread public concern in the USA over the growing U.S. armed interferece in the home affairs of Lebanon and the obvious similarity between the Pentagon's present aggressive actions in that country and the early stage of the Vietnam venture.

U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM UNESCO CRITICIZED

LD291752 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 29 Dec 83

["Washington's Imperial Arrogance" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 29 TASS -- TASS political news Analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

A Washington representative has officially notified the UNESCO secretary general about the U.S. decision to withdraw from that representative U.N. rganization on questions of education, science and culture. That decision is the final touch in the campaign, unprecedented for its scale and fierceness, which was unleashed by the Reagan administration against one of the specialised U.N. organization that were formed after the war to promote consolidation of peace, international mutual understanding, development of cooperation.

Official Washington attributes its imperial haughtiness to the fact that "anti-American sentiments" have heightened in UNESCO, that the organization attends to "political questions", exceeding the limits of its competence, and is "too expensive" to the United States.

But the truth is, however, that UNESCO stopped fitting into the militaristic, adventurist course which is carried out by the U.S. Administration.

Washington's irritation with UNESCO's fruitful and diversified activities was piling up during many years. The cause of the Reagan administration's particular fury was the increased activity of developing, nonaligned countries in UNESCO. These states link with UNESCO their hopes in the struggle aimed at overcoming economic backwardness, liquidating illiteracy, diseases and starvation.

The Washington administration gave a hostile recepiton to UNESCO's elaboration of a new international information order bound to restict U.S. "information imperialism", to put an end to the sway of Western mass media. The Reagan administration cannot pardon UNESCO for its paying attention to such burning issues as disarmament or the Middle East situation, the situation in the south of Africa.

UNESCO has become the rostrum from which the countries, that stepped on the path of independent development, disclose the reckless arms race, being whipped up by the United States, the arms race, which aggravates economic problems, they disclose the bossing of transnational, mainly American companies, in former colonies. The natural result of that was the U.S. growing isolation in UNESCO, where the American delegation more frequently found itself in minority in the course of the vote on important questions, or even in the unenviable "proud minority of one." That happened, for instance, when the United States took under protection the policy of genocide and brigandage conducted by its loyal ally Israel in the Middle East or when its supported the regime of apartheid and racism of the Republic of South Africa, which is broadening the aggression against "frontline" African states.

The U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO discloses the claims of the Reagan administraiton to play the role of the self-style ruler of the destinies of the whole world. For the sake of furthering its ambitious imperial goals Washington shows disrespect for the United Nations organization, its specialised institutions, and grossly flouts the interests of the world community, including young and developing states. But such an unceremonious diktat on the part of the United States, "sanctions", and "punishments", which became part of the U.S. aggressive policy, at our time cannot produce the results which are expected.

U.S. PRACTICING 'STATE SPONSORED TERRORISM'

LD292320 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] The Defense Department commission which investigated the circumstances of the explosion at the headquarters of the U.S. contingent in Beirut has published a report in Washington. More on this from Vikor Olin, and this is what he writes:

The report states that in the past 10 years more than a half of all acts of violence in the world were aimed agianst United States citizens and institutions. However, its authors are far from trying to find the real reasons for such extreme expressions of discontent with Washington's policy and behavior abroad. Instead, they offer a doctrine with whose aid the administration could justify its direct military interference in any part of the world.

The United States, the report says, must work out an active national policy to counteract state sponsored terrorism. This policy it insists, must involve not only political and diplomatic means but also a broad range of appropriate military measures. To understand the essence of this recommandation, it is necessary to recall what the Reagan adminsitration means by the term state sponsored terrorism.

This term is applied not only to the explosion in Beirut which took place in the wake of the U.S. Marines paving the way for the carnage in the Palestinian refugee camps Sabra and Shatila in the fall of 1982, and alter opening fire on Lebanese population centers.

Washington's notion of state sponsored terrorism also applies to the struggle waged by the insurgents in El Salvador against their repressive regime, to the Nicaraguan Government's measures aimed at repelling the attacks of counterrevolutionary groupings trained in the United States, and to Angola's rebuff to the Pretoria racists, whose troops have invaded its southern areas.

So, the report filed by the Defense Department commission sanctions the use of military force by the United States in the areas where it spots signs of terrorism. In this simple way it legitimizes the future operations of America's Rapid Deployment Force. As a matter of fact, punitive measures against the disobedient had been invented long before the commission set out to compile its report. Colonizers annihilated whole tribes who refused to be subjugated, such as American Indians. During World War II the Nazis razed to the ground whole population centers together with their inhabitants in France, Czechoslovakia, and in the Soviet Union, for the slightest expression of disobedience. Britain's regulars have been stationed in Northern Ireland to fight the Catholics who are engaged in a struggle for equlity.

The idea of the Pentagon report is to use old methods on a global scale. In fact it suggests the following scheme: to aggravate tensions in the seats of conflict to the limit, to rush in U.S. troops in the guise to peacemakers, and to provoke discontent and incidents in order to obtain pretexts for massive use of armed force, and for subsequent occupation. If this policy is not state sponsored terrorism, then what is it?

EAGLEBURGER STATEMENTS ON SANCTIONS SCORED

PM291908 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[S. Shibayev "Rejoinder": "No Lesson Learned"]

[Text] Why should we study history? Strange, the reader may think. We study it in order, for instance, to use it as the basis for considering the present and future.

It looks as though this trivial truth does not reach Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs. Yet he was asked almost the same question by the French magazine POLITIQUE ETRANGERE: "Have you lost faith in the potential of the policy of economic sanctions? Do you believe that its consequences will be more harmful to the Atlantic alliance than to the USSR?"

The interview was published under the highly promising heading "Dilemmas of U.S. Foreign Policy." It is clear that what was at issue were acute problems perturbing both the United States itself and other countries. How are they seen by Lawrence Eagleburger, who plays far from the part in shaping the present Washington administration's foreign policy course?

"Trade sanctions," he believes, "can be useful, for all the limited extent of their effectiveness, if they are properly used, coordinating them with our allies in response to some intolerable (!) step in the international sphere." You would like to ask: "But who are the judges?" But let's continue listening to his reply, all the more so since L. Eagleburger has a thorough approach toward the examination of the problem. "The choice of specific sanctions," he continues, "must be made on the basis of a serious study of the question in order to ensure that their advantages greatly surpass their drawbacks and that these drawbacks are correctly (!) defined."

That, it turns out, is the point: The U.S. Administration has been let down by its allies. It transpires that they failed to understand all the "advantages" of the economic warfare with the USSR and the other socialist countries and were therefore reluctant to assess its "drawbacks" "correctly" (!). That is why L. Eagleburger, considering past experience, sets a new task for West Europe and Japan.

In his opinion, "the problem lies the correct choice of sanctions in a given situation and the retention among the allies of an adequate commonality of views with respect to these sanctions' implementation."

Yet the arsenal of Washington's sanctions against the socialist countries is collapsing. L. Eagleburger admits this, but draws unique conclusions: "Although our sanctions will perhaps fail to cause a fundamental change in our adversaries' policy, they may compel these adversaries to 'pay dearly' for their actions."

Yes, there is not a whiff of logic or realism here, as they say. The lessons of past failures are clearly of no benefit to the United States.

It is here that everything falls into place. The army rhetoric of the U.S. foreign policy department official is a reflection of the White House's aggressive course with respect to the socialist countries in all areas and avenues. As well as preparing for nuclear war, the Reagan administration is drafting plans for further economic warfare against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

U.S. SEEKS TO 'EXHAUST' USSR ECONOMY

LD291950 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 29 TASS -- TASS economic writer Vladimir Pirogov writes:

Rejecting the Soviet peace proposals, imposing on it the arms race, the U.S. Administration makes no secret that its aim is to achieve military superiority and also to "exhaust" the Soviet economy.

It was already said many times that the United States will never be able to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. As an economist I would like to dwell particularly on the economic aspect of the matter and to recall for the purpose the lessons of the past. The economic mainstays of the Soviet social system were tested for strength more than once. And every time those who had illusions, who hoped to "exhaust" the Soviet economy, paid dearly for such illusions. This was manifested with particular clarity in the years of the Second World War when in a showdown with a huge war-industry machine of Hitler fascism for which practically entire Europe occupied by the Hitlerites was working, the economic system of socialism proved convincingly its advantages over the capitalist system.

Even with the unfavourable correlation of the economic potentials and the heavy losses the Soviet Union succeeded in the years of the war in achieving superiority in the production of armaments.

It must be recalled that before attacking the USSR Germany had a fleet of machine-tools that was 150 per cent larger, its coal output was 150 per cent greater than that of the USSR, it produced much more aluminium, magnesium, electricity, steel, trucks than the USSR. Nevertheless the Soviet industry starting with a lag in the production of armaments and military equipment succeeded in organizing their mass production so that the requirements of the front were met.

On the whole in the four years of the war the Soviet economy produced nearly twice as many tanks, a much larger number of planes, various cannons, other armaments than the German industry.

This became possible due to the advantages of the socialist planned economy which made it possible to use more effectively the existing resources, to introduce quickly progressive technology and more perfect organization of production.

It should also be recalled that in the post-war years, when the United States launched the cold war and the arms race, the Soviet Union's economy, science and technology frustrated the imperialist hopes to attain world supremacy. Dashing the dream of the United States about atomic monopoly, the Soviet Union started the production of up-to-date armaments in the volumes necessary for the ensurance of its security, the security of its allies.

This was expensive. It distracted the funds from the purposes of production but the Soviet economy which knows of no crises implemented the task set.

And now that the most reactionary imperialist circles are trying again, for the umpteenth time, to achieve military superiority, to "exhaust" the Soviet Union's economy, their hopes are doomed to failure. The Soviet Union's economic potential and military-technical possibilities are such that the imperialist forces will be able to achieve military superiority either at the state of the preparation of nuclear war or if they try to begin it.

The Soviet leaders sterssed many times that in the present nuclear age military confrontation is pointless and extremely dangerous. Meanwhile, mankind is faced with the aggravation of a number of real problems: the energy, raw materials, food problems, The level of contemporary science and techology makes it possible to solve these problems. But in order to do so funds must not be squandered on armaments and there must be peace and confidence among nations, collective efforts must be made to overcome the economic gap between industrialized and developing countries to improve the living conditions of all peoples on earth.

U.S. 'APPREHENSIONS' ABOUT REAGAN 'CAME TRUE'

LD291548 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 29 Dec 83

["'Good Sentiments' with Hot Pepper" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 29 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The newspaper WASHINGTON POST prints today a laudatory article about the U.S. President, noting that Ronald Reagan in three years of his presidency has again inspired the country with good sentiments. Meanwhile, the newspaper points out, there is apprehension that he might needlessly draw the country into war.

Could these be the "achievements"? It is nothing good if Reagan might push the world into an abyss of war and imperil the lives of the whole of mankind! Is it accidental, at all? By no means. When four years ago Reagan launched his election campaign, the organisers of that campaign feared most of all that he would be considered a leader "mad on bombs" who would easily undertake military confrontation. The apprehensions, as we see, came true. According to the public opinion poll, which was recently held by the Gallup Institute, 47 percent of the Americans believe that Reagan's military policy "brought the United States nearer to war" and only 28 percent believe that his policy is that of peace.

Seeking presidency in 1980, Reagan asked the electors: Do they live better than four years ago? And that was the main slogan of his campaign. But three years passed and now the Americans face another question -- Do they feel more secure with Reagan being in the presidency? As is admitted by the American press and as is shown by public opinion polls, the overwhelming majority of Americans are alarmed by the threat of nuclear war and feel less secure than four years ago.

U.S. OPINION OF REAGAN'S MILITARY POLICY NOTED

LD282025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] THE NEW YORK TIMES and the Gallup Institute have carried out a joint public opinion poll to find out how U.S. citizens view the Washington administration's military policy. The poll showed that 47 percent of Americans think that Reagan's policies have brought the United States closer to war. This report is commented on by Viktor Levin.

Despite the fact that Reagan himself has not yet officially announced that he is putting himself forward as presidential candidate for a second term, his election campaign headquarters has already been formed and the drawing up of his election strategy is in full swing. There have already been several reports in the U. S. press that Reagan's election campaign organizers are concerned over his reputation as a warmonger. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, considerably more than one third of Americans think that a second term of office for Reagan as president could lead to a conventional or a nuclear war. The results of the poll carried out by THE NEW YORK TIMES and the Gallup Institute, which have already been quoted, are even more eloquent.

The Democrats, it is said, intend to make use of this. They want to center their election campaign around the question: Do you feel safer than you were 4 years ago? This sort of question seriously alarms the Republicans. But the issue is, of course, not so much the election campaign strategy, as the essence of the question. I would not say that the question is straightforward. After all, it is well known, for example, that the brazen invasion of Grenada was received in the United States with delight and increased Reagan's popularity. So one cannot discount the chauvinistic passions cultivated by the bourgeois mass media. All the more eloquent and impressive, however, are the results of the polls that indicate the alarm caused among Americans by Reagan's military policy. This alarm shows that even in a stifling atmosphere the voice of reason does not allow itself to be drowned by a militarist hulaballoo.

By next autumn, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, public opinion will evidently be most concerned over the fact that the talks with Moscow on the problem of the nuclear arms race have become deadlocked. From this, one has every grounds for concluding that the clear-cut and principled stance of the Soviet Union, which has exposed the U.S. Administration's maneuvers at the Geneva talks, is reaching the consciousness of Americans and is having some effect on what they think. And there can be no doubt that with time an understanding of the true state of affairs -- namely the United States' deliberate course of frustrating the talks to site the new medium-range missiles in Europe -- will spread.

MOSCOW JOURNALIST ON USIA, VOA 'MISINFORMATION'

LD281831 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] The Voice of America is on the air daily. How are its broadcasts prepared, and by whom? Aleksandr Lutiy of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA elaborates, and this is what he writes.

Aleksandr Lutiy had the opportunity of visiting the Voice of America when the Washington-based Society of Professional Journalists invited a group of foreign newsmen. The director of the Voice of America, Kenneth Tomlinson, dwelt in detail on how objective his radio station is, and then they were taken on a tour of the studios. The equipment is so outdated, the guides complained. In the meantime, the studios (?sported) complicated modern machinery that could hardly be qualified as outdated. Some of the visitors marvelled, while their hosts continued discussing the need to modernize the station.

In the 1983 fiscal year, the Reagan administration allocated $50 million for the modernization, with as much as $164 million to be allocated in 1984. The modernization concept includes all, from expanding the staff to expanding the network of transmitters and relay stations and opening new affiliations. The announcers tell the entire world how objective and well balanced the information presented by the Voice of America is. They claim that the station reflects the viewpoints of all walks of life in the United States; that it never engages in propaganda, and that its major goal is to promote understanding among nations. But is that really so?

The second floor of the National Press Building, the center for newsmen from abroad has several tables displaying editorials the announcers read to the foreign audience of the Voice of America. The display is renewed every week. The editorials have nothing to do with the station's Editorial Office. They are written by special sections of the CIA, by the Defense Department and State Department. They reflect exclusively the ideas and concepts these bodies want to instil in the minds of the listeners. The director of the Voice of America, Tomlinson, declares that the presentation of editorials is a major function of his radio station. This can serve as a comment on the claim that the VOA reflects the viewpoints of all walks of life in the United States.

The editorials can well illustrate the statement on promoting understanding too. In the past few weeks most of the editorials echo one another, being devoted to one topic -- the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. They maintain that the Soviet Union is the focus of all evil, which is arming all the time, which is ready to overrun the green fields of Bavaria with its tanks at any moment, and to deal the first nuclear strike. If not for the United States with its nuclear Pershing and cruise missiles, Europe would long ago have been ravaged by the Russian bear. Therefore people in the West must not stage protests or upset public order, as the British women from the peace camp outside Greenham Common are doing.

The Voice of America repeats this day in and day out. It intimidates people, and incites anti-Soviet sentiment, all in order to prove what can't be proved, that is that the siting of missiles is essential to the cause of peace. The brainwashing of listeners as to the mission of American missiles is a major trend in the current activity of the Voice of America, and in that of the United States Information Agency as a whole. Radio stations pose part of the structure of that gigantic federal body. The head of the USIA, Charles Wick, is President Reagan's friend. On the whole the agency is engaged in [word indistinct] the same kind of produce, only on a larger scale.

The United States Information Agency -- the world's major distributor of misinformation -- will get $642 million in the 1984 fiscal year, $44 million more than it did in the year 1983. As for the 1985 fiscal year, its expenditure will be even more impressive -- $806 million. And this must be due to the fact that it becomes increasingly hard every year to concoct and sell lies. And therefore, more money and craftiness, are required to make people believe them.

CONGRESSMAN COURTER'S ARTICLE CALLED 'ANTI-SOVIET'

LD240739 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 24 TASS -- After the disruption by Washington of the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, political news analyst Vitaly Korionov writes in PRAVDA today, certain circles across the ocean are apparently eager to launch a new anti-Soviet campaign, like, for instance, the attempt to portray the Soviet Union as "violator" of arms control accords.

Quite indicative in this respect is an article published the other day by THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. The writer, James Courter, representative from New Jersey (Republican) and member of the House Committee on Armed Services, intends to convince readers that it is the Soviet Union which hinders the establishment of arms control.

What about the facts? The facts are scarce, or rather non-existent.

The news analyst believes that James Courter's article is a kind of trial balloon launched in order to set into motion another propaganda clamour.

Vitaly Korionov writes that the author of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL article must be blind. He is blinded by anti-Sovietism, by the wish to detect Soviet "violations." And then, he proclaims, the hopes of many arms control advocates would be shattered. So, this is the crux of the matter.

The people in Washington, the news analyst writes, "would very much want to launch another anti-Soviet fabrication and bury with its aid the hopes of peoples for an ultimate success of the cause of disarmament. Nothing will come out of this, however. More and more people in the world become convinced that the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, faithful to their word of peace, are loving everything possible to stop and reserve the arms race. They also see that the threat to universal peace emanates only from one source -- the present-day policy and actions by the United States and NATO, which is confirmed once again by Courter's sortie."

U.S.-USSR JOINT MANNED SPACE PROJECT ADVOCATED

LD300303 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Excerpts] To conclude our program of science and engineering we have a question from Edward Sandberg of Kenosha, Wisconsin. He is interested in a future visit to the far side of the moon and suggests the United States and the Soviet Union should join forces in such a project. So let's hear what our science correspondent Boris Belitskiy thinks about this. What would you say Boris?

[Belitskiy] I think such a joint flight would be a fine thing, Mr Sandberg. Or for that matter a joint flight to Mars or indeed any major joint project in manned space flight. This would be a fine thing for space exploration and it would be a fine thing for peace.

In 1977 our two countries did sign an agreement providing for another joint manned space flight. It was planned that the American space shuttle would link up with the Soviet Salyut orbital station, but this joint project was unilaterally suspended by the American Administration, which has increasingly been expanding military space projects at the expense of scientific research in space. As Valeriy Kubasov said in July, everyone would gain if this joint project were resumed and most of all the general international situation would gain.

[Announcer] But there is some cooperation between Soviet and American space scientists isn't there, Boris?

[Belitskiy] Yes, only a couple of weeks ago another Soviet biological satellite made an orbital flight with laboratory animals on board and this flight involved American participation. Soviet and American scientists concerned with Venus studies likewise meet regularly. There is a joint system for helping ships and aircraft in distress by having satellites relay their distress signals. But all this is far short of the enormous potential of Soviet-American cooperation in space.

[Announcer] In the meantime, Soviet space scientists do cooperate with their colleagues in many other countries, don't they, Boris?

[Belitskiy] Yes, and this cooperation is proving extremely rewarding. The Soviet Union cooperates in space with France, India, Sweden, West Germany, Austria and of course with all the socialist countries. The Soviet Union is, as you see, vigorously promoting international efforts in space.

USSR, U.S. SCIENTISTS DISCUSS NUCLEAR WAR THREAT

PM281414 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[N. Zheleznov report under the rubric "Symposium": "Scientists Warn"]

[Text] TASS -- All honest people of the planet are erecting more and more new bastions against the inhuman aspirations of the U.S. imperialists, who are pushing the world toward nuclear catastrophe. Scientists from various countries are fulfilling a crucial mission on this mighty antiwar front.

The scientists' weighty words and their appeals to prevent the irremediable could be heard at a Soviet-American symposium on problems of assessing the global consequences of nuclear war, held in Washington in December. A group of Soviet scientists led by Academician Ye. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, took part in this forum, which was held in one of the Congress buildings on the initiative of Senators E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield. Prof S. Kapitsa, a participant in the symposium, told a TASS correspondent that scientists of both countries believe that there is no more important task than to tell the masses the grim truth about thermonuclear weapons and the threat which hovers over the planet.

The first alarm was sounded by the journal of the nuclear scientists in 1947, graphically reflecting it on the cover: the hands on a dark clockface showed 7 minutes to 12. This vivid and graphic symbol of the danger threatening the world became widely known not just to physicists. It changed nine times in the course of 35 years in one direction or the other, as though recording the warm waves of detente or the icy waves of the cold war.

Reflecting the positive changes in the international climate that resulted from the Soviet Union's peace-loving actions (the conclusion of the Partial Test Ban Treaty, the ratification of the Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation Treaty, the signing of the SALT Treaty), the hand moved away from midnight three times. And conversely, starting in 1974, the ever newer spirals of the arms race inspired by the United States left a bad reminder on the journal's cover -- the minute hand moved steadily forward.

In 1981, following the new Pentagon doctrine "On the possibility in principle of winning a nuclear war," the hands moved to "4 minutes to midnight." And now, assessing the turn of events in the world today, particularly the start of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and the ensuring cessation of the Geneva negotiations, the journal's editorial office has informed its readers, S. Kapitsa reported, of its decision to move the hand forward 1 minute. The journal's publishers are expounding their motives and their objective assessment of the situation in the world at special press conferences being held simultaneously in Chicago, Washington, London, Stockholm, and Tokyo 22 December, the day on which the black clockface will show only 3 minutes remaining before the fatal stroke. With this symbolic act the physicists are warning that there is only one alternative to the nuclear midnight -- talks and disarmament.

U.S. USE OF CONVICT LABOR 'SCANDALOUS'

WA281111 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 47, 22 Nov 83 (Signed to Press 21 Nov 83) p 2

[Article by V. Bazhenov: "An Uneasy Conscience Betrays Itself"]

[Text] During recent years subversive centers (especially the American ones) have done everything possible to create a filthy provocational campaign against the Siberia-West Europe export gas pipeline. You cannot imagine the ridiculous stories they have invented! For example, the Russians are building the gas pipeline by using forced labor (that is, putting it simply, convicts), and therefore (and this was the basic purpose of those fabrications) one ought not to buy the gas from the Russians -- it was immoral. These statements were followed by appeals for a boycott against the building of the gas pipeline and the refusal to buy Soviet gas.

In order to create a greater commotion, they used various tricks: Commissions and inspectorates were created, press conferences were called, various people's names were dragged out into the open, interviews were published, etc., etc.

But that campaign suffered a complete defeat. The foreign correspondents who had visited the construction of the gas pipeline had not observed any prisoners at all. We have already written about this. Our correspondent also visited Tyumen (see ARGUMENTY I FAKTY, Nos 2, 3, 1983) and talked with workers and with the managers of the construction project.

The complete groundlessness and absurdity of the concocted stories of the bourgeois hacks became especially obvious when a report was received to the effect that, thanks to the shock labor and enthusiasm of the Soviet workers and our foreign friends who were working hand-in-hand with them, there had been a considerable outstripping of the deadlines for the construction and it had been possible to hand over the gas pipeline ahead of schedule. It became obvious to the entire world that the use of forced labor would have made it impossible to achieve such a white-hot pitch of such rates, or to execute such a complicated operation that required a high level of proficiency.

And so the "question" that had been raised with thunderous commotion in the West was quietly dropped there. And one would hardly think that it was worthwhile for us to return to it, either, except that...

Except that certain events have occurred in Washington.

Well, what has happened this time?

This is what the American UPI news agency reported recently:

"In some incomprehensible way, an unlocked safe with a bundle of secret documents, including top secret reports that had been prepared for U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz, was sent for repair to one of the maximum-security prisons.

"According to U.S. State Department representative Alan Romberg, the employees of the prison discovered secret documents in the safe, including intelligence analyses dated 25 October.

"The safe had been sent to Lorton Prison, where the offenders from the federal District of Columbia are maintained, on 1 September in confirmity with instructions specifying the repair by prisoners of the furniture from governmental departments."

There you have it! Nothing more; nothing less. It turns out that forced labor is being used specifically in the United States, and not just by anybody, but by the White House itself and the other governmental institutions. In this instance the forced labor is considered to be completely moral.

Once again a person can only be astonished at the audacity and hypocrisy that someone else has to have in order to sign instructions to the "free" press to make a bit more commotion about the "forced labor" in the Soviet Union while seated at a desk that has been worked on by one's own prisoners!

Currently, when the scandalous details of this story have been ascertained, everything begins to take on a purely American tone: The CIA and the FBI have been involved in the case. Plans are underway for giving the suspects lie-detector tests, etc., etc.

But you can rest assured that soon this incident will be completely forgotten: There will not be any commissions, press conferences, any "exposes," or inspections. The Western press and "voices" will remain completely silent about it (this isn't a matter of hollering about the "sins" of the Soviet Union). The people at the CIA will also calm down. Although it has become obvious to everyone: A guilty conscience isn't betrayed just by whispering, but in a good loud voice!

PRC LEADERS HONOR MAO ON 90TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

PM301115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 83 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Ceremony in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec -- As the XINHUA AGENCY reports, a ceremonial visit to the Mao Zedong Memorial Hall has been held on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of his birth. The Memorial Hall was visited by Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, and other CPC and PRC leaders.

Events that are being staged in China in connection with this date were reported earlier at a news conference. It was noted, in particular, that "the allegations being spread abroad that China has discarded Mao Zedong's ideas and is carrying out so-called 'demaoization' have no foundation." Stress was also placed on the "tremendous efforts" that the CPC Central Committee and Deng Xiaoping are making to "uphold and develop Mao Zedong's ideas."

KUTAKHOV RETURNS FROM 'OFFICIAL VISIT' TO INDIA

PM291518 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 83 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, who had been on an official visit to India at the invitation of Air Chief Marshal D. Singh, chief of the Air Force Staff, returned to Moscow from Delhi 23 December. Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov was met at the airport by Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov and other Soviet generals and officers. The welcoming party included (A.N. Madhavan), minister plenipotentiary at the Indian Embassy in the USSR.

CPSU DELEGATION ATTENDS INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

LD300022 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Calcutta December 29 TASS -- The delegates of the 77th congress of the ruling party of India -- the Indian National Congress -- have expressed serious concern over the unprecedented complication of the international situation. Its aggravation was caused above all by the fact that imperialism disregards the rights and interests of the peaceloving states and peoples, that it seeks to ensure to itself domineering positions in the world. The military potential of imperialist powers is therefore being built up, the production of ever new types of armaments [words indistinct] broad proportions, imperialist countries are establishing their military presence many thousand kilometres away from their territories, "the Rapid Deployment Force" is being formed, springboards for military interference into internal affairs of other states are being set up. All that, delegates point out, is being done in Central America and the Middle East, in the Indian Ocean, where there are a number of major naval bases, including on the Diego Garcia Island, in many parts of the world, specifically in direct proximity of India's frontiers.

We are confident that mankind will be able to ward off the threat of nuclear war. As we see it, one of our most important tasks is to comprehensively develop the countries which cast off colonial yoke, with India holding a special place among those countries. Its policy exerts a noticeable positive influence on the course of events of the contemporary international life, said at the congress the head of the CPSU delegation Mikhail Nenashev. In our country, said the head of the Soviet delegation, the people highly appreciate this positive direction of India's foreign policy, its government headed by outstanding stateswoman and politician, esteemed Mrs Indira Gandhi: The Soviet people attach great significance to the development of friendship and cooperation with India. We rejoice at the fact that Soviet-Indian relations are developing from year to year and strengthening on the firm foundation of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between our countries. We welcome India's growing role in international affairs, stressed Mikhail Nenashev.

GILASHVVILI ATTENDS NEPAL NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

PM291731 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 8

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] Nepal's Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Narendra Bikram Shah, gave a reception 28 December to mark the national holiday. The reception was attended by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

DRA'S 'SPIRITUAL EMANCIPATION,' SUCCESSES HAILED

PM281611 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev: "Afghanistan: Faith in the Future"]

[Excerpt] The national democratic revolution in Afghanistan marked a new stage in the struggle. During this period the nucleus of supporters of the "old Afghanistan" that had taken shape beforehand and comprised extreme right-wing, nationalist, clerical groupings and parties became the actual instrument of the imperialist circles, above all the United States. According to available data, by 1983 the United States had given more than $200 million worth of Afghan counterrevolution aid, Britain had given 18 million pounds worth, and the FRG DM60 million worth.

Early this year Kabul announced figures on the amount of damage caused by bandits' actions. For example, 1,812 schools have been wrecked or burned down; the total damage runs to 906 million afghani and 152 teachers have been killed. The fact that schools have been the victims of these heinous crimes is highly indicative and shows the malice counterrevolution holds for the democratic transformations in the country that are rousing the population's masses from their age-long slumber!

The imperialist circles' plan to overthrow democratic power with the aid of the bandit formations being trained in Pakistan and dispatched to Afghanistan and to bring back the days when the country was used as a bridgehead against the USSR has failed. This can be stated quite categorically. Life shows that the democratic transformations that have taken place in Afghanistan are irreversible.

But the struggle, and a major [sereznyy] one at that, goes on. The counterrevolution has reserves, although they are not what they were. Despite certain errors made at the initial stage of the agrarian reform, large-scale land ownership is now effectively eliminated. Around 300,000 peasant families -- or about two-thirds of the landless peasants -- have been given plots. People's democratic power still has much work to do to give the countryside economic aid and to enhance the peasantry's political consciousness. Counterrevolution has tried to take advantage of its spiritual bondage, using it as an instrument against the revolution. The task of bringing all of the peasants over to the side of people's power is also decisively significant in terms of ensuring the total failure of foreign intervention and the sure consolidation of democratic revolutionary gains.

The working class. By virtue of Afghanistan's specific circumstances and the absence of any developed industry, the working class is relatively small, although it plays a significant political role. It is growing in the course of the progressive transformations. Working people are now able to set up their own trade unions. The conclusion of collective contracts with the enterprise administration has led to an improvement in working people's working and living conditions. An influx of workers and peasants is swelling the ranks of the PDPA. Workers are being promoted to leading posts in the state apparatus.

Counterrevolution is trying to whip up discontent in connection with the temporary economic difficulties that are due largely to the actions of the gangs sent in from Pakistan. But in these complex conditions the party and the state are pursuing a firm course, ensuring the requisite rhythm and rate of work at enterprises. The "chaos" the enemies of the revolution want to see remains a figment of their imagination!

The revolution's successes in the spiritual emancipation of the Afghan people are of great significance. More than 600,000 people, including many women, are currently learning to read and write. Some 300,000 people already have diplomas showing that they have completed courses for the elimination of illiteracy. Before the revolution only 5,265 people completed these courses over a period of many years.

With Soviet assistance 175 separate national economic projects have been constucted in the country and are operating; and a large number of facilities are being constructed. Without the USSR's assistance in the country's development the revolution in Afghanistan would have encountered even bigger difficulties.

Good-neighborliness and equal cooperation always have been and still are fundamental principles of the USSR's relations with Afghanistan. And at a time when official platforms in the United States are reverberating to utterly ridiculous insinuations about Soviet policy in Afghanistan it is worth mentioning certain recent historical facts that show that throughout the period of Soviet-Afghan relations politicians in Kabul who value their country's independence have relied on the USSR and have had our moral and material support.

For example, in conversation with the chief of the USSR People's Foreign Affairs Commissariat in March 1936, Afghan Foreign Minister Fayz Muhammad-khan said that "Afghanistan can only consider itself an independent state if it has the USSR's backing; an autonomous and independent Afghanistan will continue to exist as long as the USSR exists." In response to Kabul's requests for economic assistance to Afghanistan, our country has given the necessary aid even when we have been in need. This is shown by many of the materials contained in the "USSR Foreign Policy" collections of documents for the twenties and thirties.

In the Afghan democratic forces' hour of greatest need, when the future of the revolution was in mortal peril, the USSR responded to the DRA Government's request and offered the Afghan people a helping hand. In fact, some people in the West were predicting that Afghanistan would be a "second Chile"!

The roads of revolution are arduous, but they are being trodden not by solitary figures but by mass detachments of determined, battle-hardened people fighting for the vital interests of their nation and their people. They have the support and sympathy of progressive mankind. Opposing them are the malice and hatred of imperialism and its material resources, which are being used to form and equip counterrevolution. Afghan democratic forces are aware that a hard struggle lies ahead. The experience they have acquired of combating the enemies of independence, democracy and social justice enables them to look forward confidently to the triumph of their just cause.

WESTERN NEWSMEN OBSERVE 'REALITY' OF DRA

PM281349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov report: "You Cannot Block Out the Sun With a Sieve"]

[Text] Kabul, 24 Dec -- The West's propaganda services are continuing to surpass themselves in the slanderous interpretation of events in Afghanistan.

The goal of the propaganda clamor is obvious. Its organizers are attempting to revive the so-called "Afghan question," which has been a long-standing irritant, and thus distract the world public's attention from the crimes committed by U.S. imperialism in Grenada, Lebanon, and elsewhere on the planet.

But, according to the appropriate Afghan proverb, you cannot block out the sun with a sieve, even if its mesh consists of the most finely woven lies.

Any person finding himself in the DRA immediately sees for himself the gulf separating fabrication and reality. This is what happened recently with a group of journalists from the United States, the FRG, Italy, and Mexico who visited the DRA. They were given broad opportunities to experience Afghan reality -- the reality and not the one seen through the distorted mirror of Western propaganda.

It is hard to suspect correspondents of the U.S. magazine BUSINESS WEEK and the West German magazine STERN of special sympathies for the April revolution. This is what makes the observations and conclusions made by them during their stay in the DRA that much more interesting.

"Afghanistan is going through a phase of political, economic, and cultural changes. The successes scored by the Afghan people since the revolution are much greater than I imagined," the U.S. journalist declared in an interview with the newspaper KABUL NEW TIMES.

"The stay in Afghanistan and the meetings with the country's party and government leaders have convinced me that the road to the future has been opened up for the Afghan people," the STERN representative said prior to his departure from Kabul.

KABUL DEMONSTRATION PROTESTS 'U.S. IMPERIALISM'

LD281451 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Kabul December 28 TASS -- "Down with U.S. imperialism," "Hands off Grenada" -- under these slogans a protest demonstration against the imperialist militaristic policy of the U.S. Administration has been held in the capital of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It was attended by dozens of thousands of residents of the city. The demonstration ended with a mass meeting of solidarity with the peoples of Lebanon, Grenada, and the Arab people of Palestine. The example of Grenada has vividly shown for everyone to see the inhuman essence of the policy pursued by the White House, speakers at the meeting pointed out. The people of Grenada were "guilty" of only one thing: They refused to yield to U.S. diktat and wanted to live as a free nation. Wherever U.S. imperialism stretches out its tentacles, be it El Salvador, Nicaragua or Lebanon, the result is bloodshed.

Participants in the meeting adopted a resolution demanding the withdrawal of U.S. occupation troops, from Lebanon and Grenada and the termination of provocations against Cuba, Nicaragua and other Latin American countries. "We denounce U.S. imperialist policy aimed at undermining peace and security of peoples. We demand the immediate termination of the arms race unleashed by imperialism, as well as the cancellation of the deployment of American "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in Western Europe. We demand that the White House positively respond to the constructive proposals of the USSR set forth in the statement of the eneral ecretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov. These initiatives reflect the aspirations of the whole of mankind," the resolution points out.

U.S. TRAINING, AID 'DRAG OUT' AFGHAN WAR

LD290357 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] The Reagan administration has decided to give the Afghan terrorists additional financial aid to the sum of $25 million. This will bring the total planned for 1984 up to nearly $130 million. In America this money is referred to as aid to Afghanistan, but just what does the money go for? Here are some facts compiled by Aleksandr Gurnov.

The Afghan terrorists, and those who are generously financing their undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan, have to their credit some 2,000 burned or otherwise demolished schools, more than 150 murdered teachers and several assaults with chemical weapons that took a toll of students in secondary schools. The bandits have also destroyed some 40 hospitals and more than 100 medical centers. They have demolished 300 mosques and killed 85 well-known religious leaders who were supporting the popular government. The bandits have likewise demolished nearly 1,000 farm cooperatives, killing their organizers and other activists and leaving the rest without homes or livelihoods.

Much of the money for all these operations has come from the United States; as a result Americans for whom just a few dollars in federal aid could spell life or death are not going to get these dollars. When it was announced that according to the confederation of urban mayors some 40 million Americans are impoverished, President Reagan said he was much disturbed by the news, but it didn't prevent him from vetoing a $44-million program of additional aid to the hungry in America, which Congress had approved.

The President turns his back on the many outstanding problems in America while bigheartedly shelling out millions for terrorism, provocations and war all around the globe. Scores of millions of dollars go for CIA operations in Nicaragua. Millions were poured into the invasion of Grenada, and what is American participation in the Lebanese conflict costing the American taxpayers, to say nothing of the fact that it may prove to be another Vietnam?

It has already cost Americans more than $250 million to humor the administration's wish to see a government in Afghanistan that will bow to the White House. President Reagan says America cannot be silent over the tragedy of Afghanistan, and indeed he himself is not silent, but every word of his support of the leaders of the anti-Afghan groups who he has received at the White House and every dollar spent on training and arming the bandits only drag out the undeclared war against Afghanistan and its people.

BAKHTAR CONDEMNS PRC POLICY IN SOUTH ASIA

PM301102 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 83 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "BAKHTAR Agency Commentary"]

[Text] Kabul December 29 -- The BAKHTAR agency has issued a commentary on China's hegemonistic policy in connection with the situation around Afghanistan. In violation of the generally accepted international norms, the commentary says, Beijing supplies arms to the counterrevolutionary gangs that entrenched themselves in Pakistan's territory. Chinese instructors are in charge of military training of bandits who are trained for being sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Chinese mass media permanently distort the real state of things in the DRA, trying to slander the Afghan people and its revolution.

This is explained by the fact, the agency says, that the April revolution has foiled not only imperialism's sinister plans against Afghanistan but also Beijing's expansionist ambitions. That is precisely why certain circles in China have created together with Washington and Islamabad a vicious "triangle" spearheaded against the April revolution.

In the course of his visit to Pakistan in July 1983 the Chinese foreign minister practically subscribed to the policy of interference in the DRA's internal affairs pursued by Pakistan's military regime. He visited Afghan counter-revolutionary camps in Pakistan, where he promised fresh military aid to the hirelings of international reaction.

China has already supplied Islamabad with weapons worth $2.5 billion. It constructed the strategic Karakorum highway that also constitutes a threat to India. It is obvious that China's chauvinistic circles categorically reject a stabilization of the situation in the south of Asia on the basis of mutually beneficial cooperation and equal security.

DOST BLAMES U.S., PAKISTAN FOR TALKS DEADLOCK

LD291247 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi December 29 TASS -- Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost has strongly condemned the policy of the Reagan administration, which is trying to prevent a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. Speaking in interview with a correspondent of the Indian PUBLIC OPINION TREND news service, he said that as a result of the U.S. pressure on Pakistan, the talks on that issue, which were held in Geneva with the mediation of a special representative of the U.N. secretary general, had deadlocked.

The strengthening of strategic ties between Washington and Islamabad, the massive military aid from the United States to Pakistan, the widening of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean Basin and in the first place in the Persian Gulf, the creation of the U.S. Central Command (Centcom) are all component parts of the general strategy of pressure, which is used by the USA to influence Pakistan, said Shah Mohammad Dost.

The minister stressed that at the present time there is a wide gap between what Islamabad says and does. There is an impression that Pakistan is unable to take an independent and unbiased stand, he said. The minister expressed the view that direct talks between the two countries would be the most effective way to resolve the problem, and stressed that the questions about the situation around Afghanistan will not be discussed in abstract terms without due regard for the realities and with continuing interference from the outside. In so saying he drew attention to the fact that arms supplies to Pakistan had increased since the end of the Geneva talks.

U.S. CONTINUES 'MILITARIZATION' OF PAKISTAN

LD300026 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Excerpts] And now to end this edition of Focus on Asia, here's a talk by our observer (Ivan Lidin); he writes:

The militarization process in Pakistan is going on at the rate it started following the coup in Islamabad in 1977. There were half a million people under arms by the middle of this year. The Army is being equipped with most sophisticated hardware, including aircraft, missiles, and tanks.

Nineteen eighty-three has marked the consolidation of U.S. military presence in Pakistan. Five electronic spying stations have been created in Sargodha, Gwadar, Peshawar, Karachi, and Islamabad. Two U.S. bases have been commissioned on the Makran coast of the Arabian Sea, in Ormara and Jiwani. Runways have been built there for spy planes of the U.S. Air Force taking off on their patrol missions in the northern part of the Indian Ocean. Spur tracks leading to the bases are being modernized, as well as old port structures and lines of communications. All these bases are needed by the recently organized U.S. Central Military Command for accomodating troops of the Rapid Deployment Force.

The increasing dependence of Pakistan on the United States, as well as the antidemocratic character of the military regime, the disastrous economic position of the country, has given rise to a broad popular antigovernment movement aimed at restoring democracy that involved the country since the middle of August last year. Ziaul Haq's throne has begun rocking. There was a threat of civil war as a result of military clashes of the army with the people.

Washington immediately rendered assistance to its true ally. First the chief congressional military specialist, Long, rushed to Islamabad to confirm American obligations before the Ziaul Haq regime. Then, in the middle of September, the U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger himself arrived in Pakistani capital. A direct consequence of the Pentagon chief's talks was the expansion of CIA operations in Pakistan, whose aim, according the NEWSWEEK, is to consolidate the positions of the pro-American military regime. According to well-informed sources, a possibility is not excluded in Washington of sending American marines to aid the Ziaul Haq regime.

Recently, it became known that the Pentagon is intending to deploy medium-range Pershing-II missiles on Pakistani territory. The Afghan newspaper KABUL NEW TIMES wrote that this step would only confirm the obvious to all fact of U.S. militarization of Pakistan with the aim of using it for achieving its hegemonistic goals in Asia.

Airfields To Accommodate F-16s

LD200937 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi December 30 TASS -- It is planned to build in Pakistan 13 military airfields during the current five year plan period, the Indian newspaper TRIBUNE reports. The airfields are intended to accommodate modern U.S. fighter bombers F-16, which the United States is supplying to Pakistan under a comprehensive military and political deal worth more than three billion rupees.

The Pakistani Air Force has already received the first shipment of those warplanes, currently based in Sargodha. All in all, Islamabad will get from Washington 40 F-16 nuclear capability fighter bombers.

SRV NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BACKS USSR PEACE EFFORTS

LD271623 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi December 27 TASS -- The National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has adopted a statement expressing a complete support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and Warsaw Treaty member-states, the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov. The document condemns resolutely the aggressive actions and designs of U.S. imperialism and stresses that the struggle for peace, against the policy of the arms race conducted by the United States is the priority task of peoples in present-day conditions.

The National Assembly of the Socialist epublic of Vietnam made a call to parliaments of all countries to do everything possible for the organisation of the mass movement for the struggle for peace and the liquidation of war danger. The statement expresses a profound confidence that a just policy of the USSR and the socialist community will save mankind from nuclear catastrophe.

INDONESIAN CHARGES OF USSR S.E. ASIA THREAT HIT

LD240353 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1644 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, 23 Dec (TASS) -- Indonesian politicians and mass media are expressing growing concern over the worsening international situation and the dangerous developments fraught with the threat of a nuclear catastrophe for mankind, IZVESTIYA writes today. Certain newspapers, however, make efforts to present things in such a way that the fault for the situation that has come about in the world -- including Southeast Asia -- lies not with the United States, which has adopted a course of establishing world dominion and is carrying out military preparations on an unprecedented scale, but with the USSR.

Contrary to the real facts it is alleged, on the basis of "arguments" concocted by U.S. propaganda, that the chief threat to the security of the Asian countries emanates from the Soviet missiles allegedly aimed at the ASEAN states also. Certain people even go so far as to say that the Soviet Union is installing or planning to install its missiles in Southeast Asia.

The USSR has stressed on numerous occasions that it will not use nuclear weapons against countries that do not have them -- either their own or other countries' nuclear weapons -- on their territory, and that it is ready to sign a corresponding agreement guaranteeing their security, the article notes.

As for the intentions to site missiles in Southeast Asia ascribed to the Soviet Union, this is a provocative invention needed by those who hope by means of such fabrications to distract the attention of the Asian states, including the members of ASEAN, from the U.S. adventurist course to turn the peoples of Southeast Asia into the hostages of U.S. nuclear strategy.

Mention should be made, too, of the danger the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle poses for them, IZVESTIYA writes. Under the cover of fighting a mytical "Soviet threat," plans are in fact being hatched to establish control by this alliance over the whole Asian-Pacific region. One cannot but be concerned, too, by the fact that a special role in the "triangle" is apportioned to Japan, which is assuming more and more obligations to share responsibility with the USA for the "security" (for which read "militarization") of the Far East and Pacific region, IZVESTIYA concludes.

SOVIET MILITARY LEADERS RECEIVE SRV AWARDS

PM291626 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 83 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Awards Presented"]

[Text] At the SRV Embassy 22 December Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR, presented awards to a group of Soviet military leaders on behalf of the SRV State Council for their great contribution to developing Soviet-Vietnamese military cooperation and strengthening the SRV's defense capability. The order "For Military Services," first class, was presented to USSR First Deputy Defense Ministers Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, and Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, to Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and to USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov.

Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR, warmly congratulated the recipients and wished them further successes in their responsible work.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first defense minister, spoke on the recipients' behalf. He cordially thanked the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and the SRV State Council for the high awards.

The award presentation was attended by Nguyen Van Quang, minister plenipotentiary and counsellor at the SRV Embassy; Major General Le Thanh, military, naval and air attache at the SRV Embassy in Moscow; and other embassy staffers.

POLISH CRITIQUE OF RUSSIAN WRITER ASSAILED

PM291622 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Dec 83 p 9

[Doctor of Philological Sciences P. Nikolayev "Rejoinder": "Nasty Tendentiousness"]

[Text] It is well known how bourgeois "Sovietologists," less through illiteracy than through malicious ideological design, falsify Soviet literature. But even our native classic works of art and the social thought of the past are being subjected to astounding operations.

However, recently the Warsaw weekly TU I TERAZ surpassed, so to speak, even doubled-dyed anti-Soviets when it published a long article entitled "Conservative at the Service of the Revolution" devoted to a contemporary of A.S. Pushkin -- P.Ya. Chaadayev.

The weekly pays special attention to Chaadayev's famous "Philosophical Letters" devoted to the Russia of the past, of the writers' time. But how falsely and tendentiously the weekly interprets this complex document! How offensive it is to its author and to all Russian history!

The dramatic destiny of the well-known writer and his "letters" have long been used for unseemly political purposes. Bourgeois historians have written in the spirit of this Polish organ's article and Solzhenitsyn has laid his dirty hands on that subject.

Where is the falseness of this pathetic rehash in this publication? Chaadayev's "Philosophical Letters" have been examined in detail by the best minds of the 19th and 20th-century Russia. They interpreted with anguish and anxiety the "Letters'" pessimistic nature and noted certain historical errors on the author's part. But no one has ever ventured to call Chaadayev a "conservative" and all have agreed in recognizing the negative attitude of the "letters" author toward official reactionary ideology (let us recall that the tsarist authorities severely punished the publishers for their publication). Herzen said of the first "letter": "It was a challenge, a sign of awakening. The letter broke the ice after 14 December."

Yes, his contemporaries were struck by Chaadayev's pessimism in assessing Russian history, but the writer's bitter words were dictated by a thinker's yearning love for his fatherland.

TU I TERAZ misleads its readers by claiming that Chaadayev believed that Russia "has no chance of taking its proper place in the family of the world's countries." His bitter opinions about his motherland's past and present did not prevent the writer from stating confidently: "...We are called on to resolve a large proportion of the social problems, complete a large proportion of the ideas..., and answer the very important questions preoccupying mankind."

But the article in the Polish weekly does not only make us protest because it rules out objective and fair arguments from Chaadayev's work, exaggerating his inaccuracies, but also and particularly because it contains arbitrary generalizations which have nothing to do with Chaadayev.

How much historical untruth there is here! The author allows himself sweeping statements about what he claims are virtually the sectarian nature and reclusive existence of the Russian state.

You can easily see that the reference to Chaadayev was needed merely as an external pretext for suggesting to readers that modern Russia, the Soviet state, takes no part in "the world's historical formation or the creation of the civilization of East and West."

The article's inner tenor is an attempt to present our state's social history in isolation from the world historical movement. It is incomprehensible: All mankind can see the great collaboration between the Soviet state and other countries as it is implemented, and the experience of socialist building is actively adopted by the world's peoples. But TU I TERAZ wants people to see a different picture of modern life. That is not only astounding historically but also humanly immoral -- with respect to the Russian writer who suffered and erred tragically but who believed in Russia's ultimate destiny and its world role.

The Polish reader will undoubtedly reject the provocative spirit of the article in TU I TERAZ.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES NURIYEV, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

LD281450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Cooperation Is Strengthening"]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Dec -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, has received a Soviet delegation headed by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is here at the Polish Government's invitation.

During their talk questions of Soviet-Polish cooperation in the field of agriculture and the food complex were discussed. Note was taken of the great opportunities for developing their cooperation and the desire was expressed to make comprehensive use of these opportunities in the interests of both sides. Taking part in the talk were Z. Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; R. Lalinkowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; and A.N. Aksenov, USSR ambassador to Poland.

IZVESTIYA Sums Up Visit

PM291510 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Cooperation is Strengthening"]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Dec — At the invitation of the Polish Government, a Soviet delegation headed by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was in Warsaw 19-24 December 1983. The delegation included V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; N.T. Kozlov, USSR minister of the fruit and vegetable industry, and other officials.

The delegation was received by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. Meetings were held with K. Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; R. Malinowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments. The head of the delegation had talks with Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and M. Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

During the meetings and talks, which passed in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere, questions of further cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex were discussed. The delegation acquainted itself with the work of the Polish agroindustrial complex.

It visited the Poznan, Lodz, and Skierniewice Voivodships, a number of state farms, cooperatives, agricultural circles, machine building enterprises, and enterprises for the procurement, storage,and processing of agricultural products and raw materials. A meeting with the aktiv of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society was held.

Today the delegation left Warsaw for home. It was seen off by R. Malinowski and other officials.

On the same day the delegation arrived in Moscow. Among the welcoming party at the airport was J. Brych, Polish charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

RUBEN INTERVIEWED ON POLISH TRIP, IMPRESSIONS

PM291022 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Chairman V.P. Ruben by IZVESTIYA Warsaw correspondent L. Toporkov: "As Neighbors and Brothers"]

[Text] Warsaw -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by Soviet of Nationalities Chairman V.P. Ruben, was in Poland 15-22 December on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the Polish Sejm. Before the delegation left for Moscow, IZVESTIYA's Warsaw correspondent L. Toporkov asked Comrade V.P. Ruben for his impressions of the meetings on Polish soil.

There were interesting, really friendly and, at the same time, businesslike and mutually beneficial meetings at all levels, V.P. Ruben said, from conversations with fellow parliamentarians at the Sejm to visits to industrial enterprises in Warsaw and a number of voivodships, and conversations with workers actually on the shop floor. They made a vivid and unforgettable impression and provided much to occupy our minds and hearts. Our delegation was received by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and H. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council. The delegation met with Marshal of the Sejm S. Gucwa and attended a session of the Sejm.

It must be noted that the permanent contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Polish Sejm have always been lively and direct. They play an important part in strengthening and extending fraternal relations between the two socialist countries, relations of friendship and good-neighborliness, and our multifaceted cooperation. This time, too, our delegation -- which included Ye.F. Karlova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Dobrik, first secretary of Lvov Obkom; S.P. Yefimenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; L.G. Kletskov, first secretary of Grodno Obkom; A.R. Korotenko, steel founder at the I.F. Tevosyan Elektrostal Electrometallurgical Plant; and V.S. Putvinskis, director of an experimental farm of the Lithuanian arable research institute -- was pursuing that same lofty goal: to promote the further development of fraternal Soviet-Polish ties.

The intensive, even strengthening political, economic, cultural, and defense cooperation between our countries has acquired special significance now that Poland, following the path of normalization and stabilization and of overcoming the consequences of the crisis phenomena, is coming under the direct fire of the imperialist "psychological warfare" bosses, those who have still not abandoned their plans to detach Poland from the family of the socialist community. That is why it is so vitally necessary to strengthen our countries' unity, act together, and raise our voice against the senseless arms race and in defense of peace.

Here I would like to recall the vivid, really indelible impressions of the meetings with large numbers of Katowice miners and metallurgists. One such meeting took place in Myslowice-Wesola, at the V.I. Lenin mine. This mine, which is a symbol of Soviet-Polish friendship, was built in the first years of the existence of People's Poland, with the assistance of Soviet specialists. The miners here have close links with their Donets friends. There was a moving, extremely warm meeting at the mine's Cultural Institute, which ended with the singing of the "Internationale" and the adoption of an appeal in defense of peace. In this unanimously approved document, the miners warmly supported the Soviet peace initiatives and the statement of Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, aimed at securing an improvement in the international situation and expressing the Soviet people's will to continue to do everything possible to remove the threat of war and preserve peace for present and future generations.

The members of the delegation visited the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, where they had a talk with its chairman, S. Wronski. We familiarized ourselves with great interest with the life and work of workers at Warsaw's Warynski construction machines plant, the Katowice metallurgical combine, and the Teofilow sewn goods factory, in Lodz. We also visited the Jagellonian University in Krakow, and Kielce Voivodship.

The country is leaving extremely difficult years behind them and is making up for lost time in its development. No "sanctions" adopted against Poland by its malicious enemies can stop the process of normalization in all areas. Poland has reliable friends -- the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The Polish working people realize that Poland's future is in their own hands. It depends on their highly productive, conscientious labor and on their truly thrifty, careful attitude toward the people's property.

The Sejm -- the country's highest organ of state power -- is also working toward this end, probably more actively than ever before. The efforts of the PZPR and the republic's government are directed toward the future.

The enrichment and improvement of Soviet-Polish parliamentary contacts is a creative, mutually useful process. We leave Poland with a sense of having gotten to know each other even better.

NEPSZABADSAG WARNS AGAINST ATTEMPTS TO SPLIT BLOC

PM281443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "NEPSZABADSAG Article"]

[Text] Budapest, 26 December -- The siting of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe has led to the intensification of the military danger in the world, which is causing growing alarm among the peace-loving public, the central organ of the MSZMP -- the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG -- writes.

In these complex international conditions, tremendous significance is attached to the Soviet Union's firm and unswerving determination to defend peace. Consistently implementing a peace-loving foreign policy, the newspaper notes, the Soviet Union is struggling to avert wars and striving for a radical improvement in international relations and the consolidation and development of all the good elements in these relations. The Hungarian public welcomes and supports the foreign policy line of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the statements by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which submit important proposals aimed at safeguarding peace and averting the threat of nuclear war.

However, NEPSZABADSAG points out, there are forces in the world which are disregarding the realities in current international development. This is a characteristic feature of the political course of the current R. Reagan administration. Recently, the newspaper notes, high-ranking representatives of the Washington administration, including Vice President G. Bush, have been attempting to divide the socialist countries in accordance with their own yardstick and distort the differences between them. Such statements are an insult to our friends in the socialist countries and also to Hungary.

We, NEPSZABADSAG stresses, reject these statements and will not allow objective differences to be used to divide the fraternal socialist countries and set them against each other. In this connection, certain people are beginning to threaten us. They should know that the so-called policy of sanctions has always been doomed to failure. The socialist countries are struggling for the same goals. Our friendship is based on the same principles. It is being strengthened by the development of socialist economic integration, before which new horizons are opening up.

SFRY LEADERS CABLE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Planinc Thanks for Greetings

LD232016 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, has sent the USSR Council of Ministers the following telegram: I thank you cordially for the warm congratulations and friendly greetings in connection with 29 November -- Republic Day and the 40th anniversary of the second session of AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia]. I share your view that the further comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation on the basis of jointly adopted principles is in line with the interests of our two friendly countries.

Markovic Telegram

LD272314 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram to the CPSU Central Committee. On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Dragoslav Markovic expresses sincere gratitude for the greetings on the occasion of 29 November, the Day of the Republic. I would like to take advantage of the opportunity, the telegram says, to express the conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between our two socialist countries will continue to develop successfully in the future in the interests of our peoples, peace, progress, and socialism in the entire world.

LCY PLENUM DISCUSSES KOSOVO POLITICAL SITUATION

PM291117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Dec -- A plenum of the LCY Central Committee was held here today. It discussed the LCY's tasks in normalizing the internal political situation in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo. As is known, in 1981 the activity of nationalist elements intensified in this region of the SFRY, which is populated mainly by Albanians.

D. Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, noted in the report he delivered at the plenum that "appreciable progress" has been achieved in normalizing the situation in Kosovo. The plenum stressed that the stable internal political and economic development of Kosovo is the common task of all communists of Yugoslavia.

PATOLICHEV, GDR COUNTERPART SIGN TRADE ACCORD

LD292257 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1901 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR and USSR will be significantly expanding their foreign trade. In 1984, it will reach a volume of over R14 billion. This is contained in a protocol signed in Moscow on Thursday by the foreign trade ministers of the two countries, Horst Soelle and Nikolay Patolichev. According to the protocol, economic and scientific-technological cooperation in research, development and production will be dynamically developed. Numerous agreed upon, mutually supplied items are characterized by a high degree of specialization and cooperation. This applies, for instance, to hoists and transportation equipment as well as metallurgical plants, medical equipment and antifriction bearings.

The proportion of specialized products will increase further for machine tools, presses, forging equipment, electronically controlled metalworking lines and tools as well as electronic, electrical, and chemical industry goods. The GDR will be supplying complete rolling mill plants, equipment for the production of cable and stranding machines, equipment for crude petroleum reclamation and processing, cranes, open-pit mining equipment, and excavators.

The GDR will supply road construction machinery, equipment for the building materials industry, printing machinery, ships, textile machinery, agricultural machinery and railroad cars. The GDR will also supply air conditioning and refrigeration equipment, pumps and compressors, machinery for the food industry, and chemical and light industry products.

The USSR will be delivering to the GDR pumps and compressors, tractors, agricultural machinery and irrigation equipment, metallurgical and high-energy equipment, electrical and electronics equipment, including electronic data processing equipment, road vehicles, forestry and timber machinery, as well as consumer goods. The extensive Soviet supplies of energy sources and raw materials which are especially important for the GDR economy, such as oil, natural gas, iron ore, pig iron, rolling stock, nonferrous metals, aluminum, asbestos and ammonia, cellulose and paper, sawn timber and chipboard, as well as cotton will be continued in 1984.

SOVIET-ROMANIAN COOPERATION TALKS HELD IN MOSCOW

LD291505 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 29 TASS -- Questions of economic, technical and trade cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania were discussed at the negotiations here today at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The Soviet delegation at the negotiations was led by the chairman of the committee Yakov Ryabov, the Romanian delegation -- by Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Romania Vasile Pungan.

The sides discussed some aspects of cooperation between the USSR and Romania in the new year of 1984, mainly in the sphere of joint construction of energy generating projects. The two sides also discussed prospects of development of bilateral Soviet-Romanian business links in such industries as chemical and petrochemical.

'STRATEGIC' PERSHINGS NOW STATIONED IN FRG

PM291608 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 28 Dec 83 p 3

[G. Dadyants article: "Secrets of Mutlangen Forest"]

[Text] The first nine Pershing II missiles delivered to Mutlangen "know where to fly" -- according to the magazine STERN. Data concerning each missile's guidance to target and flight control were fed into their computers in the presence of the commander of the 41st Regiment, 1st Battalion Field Artillery, which is part of the 56th Artillery Brigade. These "top-secret" data comprise a radar map calculated by computer, which shows accurately the targets of the nuclear warheads -- air bases and command centers in the western Soviet Union.

Thus, not only has the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Germany begun, but they have already been put into a state of combat readiness. What hypocrisy and lying preceeded the start of deployment of Pershings in Europe! President Reagan and Chancellor Kohl pulled the wool over the public's eyes, going on about the Soviet Union "arming at an accelerated rate" and alleging that the SS-20 missiles are a "particularly destabilizing weapon." It was to create a counterbalance to the SS-20's, according to Western politicians' assurances, that makes it necessary to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe.

Now the masks have been cast aside. U.S. General Rogers, supreme commander in chief of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, said: "Most people assume that we are modernizing our weapons because of the SS-20 missiles. We would modernize them in any case, even if there were no SS-20's.

Cynicism? Indeed, and very blatant, moreover. NATO's "two-track decision" was dumped on the scrap heap as unwanted scrap. Or more exactly, the part of the decision which mentioned talks. This same Rogers, speaking at a closed session before a congressional committee, said: "If we had to reduce the number of our missiles as a compromise at the Geneva talks, this reduction would only affect ground-launched cruise missiles, and not Pershing II missiles."

It thus follows that the U.S. Administration's chief aim was the deployment of Pershing II's. Why? Precisely because Pershing II's are the most genuinely strategic weapon. The 41st Regiment, 1st Battalion Field Artillery, to which the Pershing II's are attached, have been set the task not just of keeping the missile installations in a state of full combat readiness but also of using them to "wage general nuclear war and deliver a strategic strike against the Soviet Union."

This conclusion is confirmed by the "directives in the defense sphere for 1985-1989" adopted by the Pentagon. "Every arbitrary division in the various categories of nuclear weapons systems," the directives say, "must be abolished in military planning." Major General Niles Fulwyler, in charge of questions of nuclear weapons in the Pentagon, confirms that the Pershing II's provide the United States with the opportunity to "hit a number of key targets in the Soviet Union's western military districts, which up to now have been out of our (that is U.S. -- G.D.) range."

This is why the U.S. Administration had to wreck the Geneva medium-range arms talks! It was necessary to move forward strategic weapons in the guise of medium-range weapons to the borders of the socialist community countries to gain time for delivering a first strike in a nulcear war.

Here, the U.S. generals give the least consideration of all to the danger of an overwhelming counterstrike for the FRG. For them, West Germany is merely a missile launchpad.

It is no accident that, despite the timid protests of Chancellor Kohl and FRG Defense Minister Woerner, the Pentagon in its budget has planned to purchase not 108 Pershing II's, as envisaged by the NATO "two-track decision," but more than 380. The brigades stationed in the woods near Mutlangen following "arms upgrading" are now thirsting for "super arms upgrading."

Pershing II's are being deployed in the FRG although the missile has still not even been tested properly. A whole range of Pershing II tests carried out in the United States has ended in failure. The Pershing II is so underdeveloped that J. Addabbo, chairman of the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations, is even protesting against their further production. But Defense Secretary Weinberger will heed nothing -- he insists on "immediate deployment." There is no need to mention how much the danger of war breaking out by accident will increase in these circumstances. "Top-secret" data have been fed into the U.S. missiles' computers. But the whole world already knows the secrets of the Mutlangen Forest. Is it not too early for Gen Rogers to rejoice, boasting that, with the presence of the Pershing II's, the Russians have less than 6 minutes left to react? The general is obviously forgetting that the Russians also know how to count the minutes.

SOVIET-FRENCH DISARMAMENT CONSULTATIONS HELD

PM301249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 8

[Unattributed report: "Soviet-French Consultations"]

[Text] Soviet-French consultations on questions relating to the conference on confidence-building and security measures and disarmament in Europe, which opens in Stockholm 17 January 1984, and also on certain disarmament problems, particularly the prevention of an arms race in space, took place at the USSR Foreign Ministry 28-29 December.

Taking part on the Soviet side were ambassador for special assignments O.A. Grinevskiy and also USSR Foreign Ministry collegium members A.L. Adamishin and V.F. Petrovskiy. On the French side, Y. Renoir, chief of the Strategic Problems and Disarmament Section of the Political Department of the French Ministry of External Relations, and J;-P (Masse), French charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, participated. Y. Renoir and J;-P. (Masse) were received by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister A.G. Kovalev.

CYPRIOT CALLS TO ABROGATE AGREEMENTS 'JUSTIFIED'

NC291916 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Stations Commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the declaration by Turkish Cypriot leaders of the so-called independent state in the northern part of the island has seriously complicated the search for a just political settlement of the Cyprus issue. Our commentator writes:

The Western countries have hastened to benefit from this action and have now begun proposing to Nicosia all sorts of initiatives and prescriptions for a Cyprus solution, (?bypassing) the United Nations. London is being especially active in this. London has smelled that it can benefit from this divisive action by the Turkish Cypriot leaders. What do they reckon in the capital of the former metropolis? There, first of all, they are thinking about strengthening their own positions on the island. These positions were recently shaken by the decision of the Cypriots to put an end to the British military presence on their territory. Now, London is trying to present its presence as a factor of peace and stability, as guarantees for the independence of the Republic of Cyprus.

At the same time, Britain hopes to play the role of the peacemaker in the tense Greek-Turkish relations by using the London-Zurich agreements for this purpose. From the first years of the Cypriot Republic's existence, these agreements have been a source of tension and have virtually led to the present situation on the island.

During the 20 years that have elapsed since the declaration of Cypriot independence, the island's residents have been convinced by their own bitter experience that the London-Zurich agreements not only constitute an obstacle in promoting the course toward independent development but also constitute a motive for permanent foreign interference in their domestic affairs. For this reason, the Cypriot Republic's democratic circles are justified in demanding that the agreements be abrogated as soon as possible. A guarantee for the independent development of this island state could be given by the international community. This is actually the aim of the Soviet proposal on Cyprus which was submitted by our country almost 10 years ago. This proposal is still timely today. It concerns the discussion of the Cyprus issue at a representative forum of states which reflect the political face of the contemporary world. The Soviet Government believes that at such an international conference under UN auspices it would be possible for the states to work out in common, and with the direct participation of the Cypriot Republic's representatives, solutions that would safeguard the existence of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign, and territorially integral state and would respond to the interests of the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

The Soviet Government has proposed that the UN Security Council permanent member states give corresponding guarantees for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. The Soviet Union's proposal to convene an international conference on Cyprus under UN auspices is supported, as it was in the past, by the governments of Cyprus, Greece, and other countries. For many years now, however, the United States and some of its allies have been pretending as if they do not see the Soviet proposal and continue to exert efforts to find a settlement in the island that would be outside the United Nations. This is also confirmed by the present efforts of the Western countries' diplomacy to lead the Cyprus issue onto the backstage of international life.

GREECE MAY REVISE U.S. TRANSMITTERS STATUTE

LD281418 Moscow International Service in French 2100 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] Greece intends to raise the issue of the revision of the statute on the activity of U.S. transmitters on the country's territory. This was stated by government spokesman Dhimitrios Maroudhas in Athens on 27 December. The agreement on the operation of a powerful relay station for the VOA and the radio stations of the Pentagon's bases in Greece has expired. At the beginning of next year, the issue of the revision of the statute on the U.S. transmitters will be examined by a bilateral commission.

CPSU DELEGATE TO PCE CONGRESS RETURNS TO MOSCOW

PM281257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Delegations' Return"]

[Text] V.A. Medvedev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, who took part on the work of the 11th Spanish CP [PCE] Congress, returned to Moscow 22 December.

'ARAFAT CONVENES PLO MILITARY COUNCIL IN SAN'A'

LD291450 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] San'a' December 29 TASS -- According to a report of Radio San'a' a meeting of the Supreme Military Council of the Palestinian revolution was held here. It was convened by Yasir 'Arafat who is now staying in the Yemen Arab Republic. It should be noted that a number of large organizations of the Palestinian resistance movement refused to participate in the council's meeting. According to the Radio San'a' report the meeting discussed the question of the position of Palestinian fighters evacuated from the north Lebanese city of Tripoli in those Arab countries where they are staying.

SOVIET PUBLIC VOICES SUPPORT FOR PLO STRUGGLE

PM291901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 8

[TASS report: "To Mark the Anniversary"]

[Text] The Soviet people ardently support the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people for their legitimate national rights. This was said in Moscow 27 December at an evening meeting of representatives of the Soviet public devoted to the 19th anniversary of the Palestinian resistance movement.

It was noted that the PLO, the sole legitimate spokesman of the Palestinian Arab people, plays a vanguard role in this courageous struggle against Zionist and imperialist aggression in the Near East. In today's complex political situation paramount significance attaches to ensuring the unity and cohesion of the Palestinian resistance movement's ranks and the PLO's close cooperation with all patriotic and anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world.

The speakers emphasized that the Soviet people angrily condemn the illegal and barbaric actions committed against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples by Israel with direct support from the U.S. Administration.

R.M. ash-Sha'ir, PLO charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its unwavering solidarity with the just cause of the Palestinian Arab people.

'DISSATISFACTION' WITH FORCES IN LEBANON NOTED

LD290412 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2012 GMT 28 Dec 83

[From "The World Today" program; report read by the program presenter, political observer Boris Kalyagin, followed by video material]

[Text] The days of the so called Multinational Force in Lebanon are numbered. This opinion is expressed by the French paper QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS commenting on the statement by Italian President Pertini. As we have already reported, Pertini has spoken for the withdrawal of the Italian contingent from Lebanon. We will also recall that the Italian president charged that the United States maintains its troops in Lebanon exclusively for the defense of Israel. This sharp condemnation of the U.S. policy in the Middle East has caused a small panic both in Washington and in Rome. Following a special U.S. query, the Italian Foreign Ministry hurriedly gave assurances that the president of the republic had been merely expressing his own view.

Nevertheless, observers agree that Pertini's statement reflected the dissatisfaction growing in Italy over its participation in the Multinational Force.

This is related to an escalation of U.S. military intervention in Lebanese matters. Washington's other partners, not just the Italians, are afraid that the adventurist actions of the U.S. Administration may also involve them in the Lebanese conflict. In connection with this an admission by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who has stated that Washington is making serious attempts to convince other countries to take part in the Multinational Force but that 15 states have refused to do so, is significant. In the United States itself, according to a Harris poll, 64 percent of Americans want the Marines to be withdrawn from Lebanon in the next few weeks.

But dissatisfaction with the presence of U.S. and other NATO forces on Lebanese soil is particularly growing in Lebanon itself. The chairman of the Lebanese parliamentary commission for national defense, Fu'ad Lahhud, has spoken for their immediate withdrawal. He noted that the Multinational Force was given the task of ensuring security and calm in Beirut. However, the uncontrolled actions by these forces, uncoordinated with the Lebanese authorities, show that in fact they have turned into invaders. Their presence has led to an even greater destabilization of the situation in the Lebanese capital, a series of explosions, and other acts of violence, Lahhud stressed.

The words of the Lebanese statesman are confirmed by the latest dramatic events taking place in Beirut. As a result of relocation of French paratroopers, fierce clashes between armed formations of the Shi'ite organization Amal and units of the Lebanese Army have flared up in the Lebanese capital. As a result, about 60 people have been killed and about 200 wounded. At present another cease-fire has been reached, but, like all the preceeding ones, it is very precarious. Exchanges of fire take place continually. At the same time, clashes have been renewed in the mountain regions between Druze units and the Phalangists.

'TENSE SITUATION' CONTINUES IN LEBANON

LD281743 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Beirut December 28 TASS -- Tense situation persists in the area of Beirut. The tensity in the situation has been caused by fierce fighting with the use of artillery, missiles, heavy mortars and other weapons. Involved in combat operations are military units from the so-called "Multinational Force" which also includes U.S. troops. The French military contingent conducts fighting in areas south of the Palestinian Sabra and Shatila refugee camps. "The Multinational Force" is thereby actually turning into an occupation army and violates even the status of the basis of which it was moved into Lebanon.

When French troops withdrew from the Sabra and Shatila camps, the positions left by them were taken by Lebanese Army units. But they encountered resistance of military units of the "Amal" Shi'ite organisation. Fighting and exchanges of artillery fire are continuing in the highland areas of Ash Shuf and Alayh south of Beirut. The Lebanese Army jointly with armed right-wing Christian formations participates in that fighting.

In the futile attempt to break the resistance, the Israeli occupationists toughened terror against civilians. Punitive troops conduct wholesale round-ups and searches in towns and villages of south Lebanon. Scores of Lebanese were put behind prison bars. Saida residents today went on strike in protest against unwarranted arrests and repressions.

As is noted by the local press, 130 successful guerrilla operations were staged against occupationists since the beginning of September. The occupationists sustained considerable losses in manpower and materiel.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party made a statement, calling for consolidation of unity between all the forces fighting against Israeli occupationists. Arrests and mass repressions perpetrated by invaders towards civilians, the statement stresses, will not break the will of the Lebanese people, but strengthen their determination to continue the struggle against the aggressors to drive them away from Lebanon.

U.S. PLANS MILITARY 'ESCALATION' IN LEBANON

LD292033 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 29 Dec 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov, presenter-read report over video showing helicopters landing and troops digging in]

[Text] A report from Washington says that the Pentagon has drafted a special report on the functions and purpose of U.S. troops deployed in Lebanon. The authors of the report insist that these troops should be given a clearly expressed offensive character. It is clear from everything that further escalation of military operations in Lebanon is planned in Washington, which is covering this up by a need to defend the Marines even though nobody asked them into Lebanon. The Pentagon report has been met with satisfaction in the White House. An official White House spokesman stated that Reagan's strategy, based on prolonged U.S. presence in Lebanon, remains without change.

RUMSFELD IN IRAQ TO EXERT 'MASSIVE PRESSURE'

LD282242 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Here is a commentary by our observer Anatoliy Agaryshev in connection with a visit by the American Administration's envoy, Donald Rumsfeld, to the Middle East. This is what he writes:

Visits by envoys of the American Administration to Arab capitals have become a tradition. As a rule they start with peace rhetorics and end with a cannonade of thunder in this part of the Middle East or another. In the past shelling was done mainly by the Israelis, but now the Americans feel like showing their muscle too. There have been most different destinations for White House envoys in the Middle East, yet the most popular one lately has been to Beirut to do some arm-twisting in Lebanon. However, this time the new American voyager, Rumsfeld, has gone to Baghdad.

Now what does he want in the Iraqi capital, which used to be the least enthusiastic to host guests like him in the past? It looks as if Washington wants to cash in on the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq. Heading for confrontation on a global scale, the United States, as is seen from its growing strategic alliance with Israel, has been trying to aggravate and destabilize the situation in the Middle East too. This would enable it to be more in control of the region's affairs and to submit [as heard] one Arab country after another the way it sought to do with Egypt and Lebanon, which were forced to accept anti-Arab separate deals. It was not to help the Iraqi Government settle the bloody conflict but to escalate it that Washington sent its envoy Rumsfeld to Baghdad. And this is regardless of what he told the other side at the talks in the Iraqi capital.

It is towards this end too that the United States has been desiring so eagerly to restore in full diplomatic relations, broken off by Iraq in protest against Washington's policy against the Arabs. What Washington is striving for is not to normalise relations on an equal footing but to open a direct channel for permanent, massive pressure on Iraq. The latest developments in the Middle East have exposed once and for all the anti-Arab essence of American policy, and these developments have shown that those who still count on impartial and objective United States positions in its relations with the Arabs have still great illusions.

SWAPO LEADER'S ARRIVAL IN ALGERIA NOTED

LD271303 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] Algiers December 27 TASS -- The new armed provocation of the South African racist regime against Angola is part of Pretoria's aggressive policy toward the "frontline states", said Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

In a statement made upon his arrival in Algeria, he denounced the activities of the so-called "contact group" which only makes it easier for Pretoria to pursue its criminal policies.

Despite assistance and support from overseas benefactors, as represented by the Reagan administration, and various puppet formations employed by the South African regime, the latter is unable to suppress the struggle by the South African peoples for freedom and independence, Sam Nujoma stressed.

USSR 'FRUITFUL' ECONOMIC TIES WITH ALGERIA NOTED

PM291452 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by Ya. Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations "USSR - Algeria: On a Mutually Advantageous Basis; 20 years of Fruitful Economic Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union, loyal to its Leninist policy of peace and cooperation among the peoples, consistently steers a course toward the development and consolidation of all-around relations, including economic relations, with the developing countries on a long-term, equitable, and mutually advantageous basis. "Solidarity with the states which have liberated themselves from colonial oppression, with the peoples defending their independence," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has noted, "has been and remains one of the fundamental principles of Soviet foreign policy."

The Algerian People's Democratic Republic is one of the countries which has embarked on the path of independent development with which the Soviet Union is linked by close ties of friendship and cooperation.

We rate highly Algeria's role in the national liberation movement and the nonaligned movement and its active anti-imperialist foreign policy. Multifaceted and mutually advantageous ties are developing successfully between our countries, and one of their main avenues is economic and technical cooperation.

The foundations of friendly relations between our countries were laid in the difficult years of the Algerian people's heroic struggle for independence.

They were strengthened still further after the victory of the revolution in Algeria, which opened up broad prospects for the country's development along a path of socialist orientation and ensured conditions for implementing important socioeconomic and political transformations in the interests of the broad people's masses.

The first Soviet-Algerian agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed 27 December 1963. For the USSR and Algeria it was the start of broad economic, scientific, and technical ties which, developing at the same time as the restructuring of the national economy initiated by the young republic, helped to establish and strengthen it. In the very first years of independence the Soviet Union rendered considerable assistance in restoring and modernizing a number of state industrial enterprises and other enterprises. In this period Soviet geologists, oil workers, teachers, doctors, and specialists in many other professions were sent to Algeria and, with their Algerian colleagues, made a practical contribution to the Algerian people's struggle for genuine economic independence.

In the past 20 years since the signing of the agreement much has been done for Algeria's economy, primarily for the development of leading sectors of industry like ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and petroleum, gas extracting, and mining industry, and energy, which is of importance for the consolidation of the state sector of the country's economy. In the past 10 years alone the volume of economic cooperation with Algeria has more than doubled. Soviet organizations have fulfilled their commitments for 66 out of 122 joint projects. This has greatly promoted the growth of the proportion of industry and construction in Algeria's gross domestic product.

It is difficult to enumerate all the aspects of multifaceted, constantly developing Soviet-Algerian economic ties. They also encompass sectors like electrical power engineering, the construction materials industry, water resources, including irrigation, agriculture, and others.

The present stage of Soviet-Algerian economic cooperation is characterized by an enhanced level. Alongside a substantial increase in its dimensions, new avenues and forms have emerged and are developing, taking ever greater account of each country's real potential and the tasks of its economic and social development plans.

The activity of the intergovernmental Soviet-Algerian Standing Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, created in 1969, makes a substantial contribution to the expansion of relations. One of the most important tasks in its work is the constant search for new, promising avenues and projects.

Soviet-Algerian economic relations are of a mutually advantageous nature. Over the years of cooperation, including that to offset Soviet organizations' expenditure connected with the delivery of equipment, machinery, and materials for cooperation projects and for technical services rendered, Algeria has supplied the USSR with goods worth hundreds of millions of rubles, including pig iron, zinc, food industry output, and other traditional Algerian exports.

The 20 years of Soviet-Algerian economic cooperation convincingly attest to its fruitfulness. Algeria has frequently noted its importance in consolidating the country's economic development, implementing plans for its socioeconomic development, and consolidating Algeria's positions in the face of the onslaught of the international monopolies. This cooperation, confirming in practice the principles of equality, mutual advantage, noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for sovereignty in mutual relations between states, is developing in the interests of both countries' peoples, in the interests of peace and social progress.

U.S. 'LEADING HAND' IN S. AFRICAN ANGOLA ACTIONS

LD291502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Not everywhere in these pre-New Years days are children smiling or adults engaged in creative work. In some parts of the world the ground is being shaken by explosions. It is being washed with the blood of peaceful people. Alarming reports now are coming in from the People's Republic of Angola. In the south of that country there are fierce battles once again. The people's army of the republic is repulsing a new wide-scale act of aggression by the South African racists. Our political observer, Bronislav Myakota, talks about the events happening these days in Angola:

A communique from the Angolan Ministry of Defense repeats the words Cassinga, Cahama, Mulondo, Cuvelai. These and other inhabited areas in the southern provinces of Angola have been subjected for the umpteenth time to massive bombing by the South African Air Force and to powerful artillery shelling. The racist military has seized Cassinga. This small town is situated 250 kilometers from the Angola-Namibia border. Peaceful inhabitants who managed to escape the bloody carnage organized by the South African racists in May 1978 are dying in Cassinga. In 1 day alone more than 600 people died at the hands of South African bandits.

As for Cahama, I visited this town in September 1981. In those days the defenders of Cahama halted on the outskirts an armored column of the racist army which had been breaking through to the north of Angola. And now South African troops are again besieging Cahama. Shells, missiles and bombs are roaring through the ruins of the town. The South African regular army is striving to extend the territory it seized in 1981. And this is happening soon after the UN Security Council adopted a resolution demanding that South Africa should withdraw its troops from Angola. Only the U.S. representative sided with the Pretoria racists.

Washington's aid and support encourage the South African authorities to expand their armed aggression against Angola. The press of the frontline states, neighbors of the republic of South Africa, draw attention to the fact that intensification of the racists' aggressiveness is unbreakably linked to the increasing aggressiveness of the militarist U.S. policy in various parts of the world. The aim which Washington and Pretoria have set themselves is to destabilize the situation in Angola, to impose on it the will of international imperialism. I would like to recall that the South African racists and their allies, with the aid of the puppet UNITA anti-Angolan group, were planning by the end of this year to create a new buffer state in the south of Angola. This would help imperialist forces to disrupt the process of decolonization of Namibia. But the plans of Angola's enemies were disrupted. The people's army of the republic dealt powerful blows to the UNITA gangs. With the aid of new aggression against Angola, South African hopes to prevent the total rout of UNITA.

The Pretoria racists vainly try to justify their aggressive actions as pursuit of Namibian partisans. However, as is known, there have not been and are not any partisans from Namibia nor are there any Namibian refugee camps in the areas where the South African military is now waging battle. The lies of their bosses were recently disclosed in Luanda by South African soldiers taken prisoner.

The new aggression unleashed by South Africa against Angola receives sharp condemnation from the world. The progressive foreign press notes that in all the dirty crimes of the Pretoria regime against independent Angola the leading hand of Washington and the instigatory maneuvers of international imperialism are clearly seen.

U.S.-S. AFRICAN MILITARY COOPERATION DECRIED

LD300338 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Commentary by Vladislav Kozyakov]

[Excerpt] The United Nations condems the racist regime in Pretoria and urges all the countries to support sanctions against the regime. The Reagan administration, however, is acting in an opposite direction. It regards the racist rulers of South Africa as a democratic government and cooperates with it in various fields including nuclear and military ones. That cooperation is now in full swing. It includes regular exchanges of delegations and secret talks on joint military activity in Africa.

It includes also the deployment of American cruise missiles in South Africa, American (?nuclear) material supplies, and increased economic and military aid to Pretoria. According to the London Institute of Strategic Studies, more than 40 percent of South African aircraft are American-made, and judging by numerous press reports the racist army is equipped and armed mostly with weapons and ammunition which have the trademark made in USA. The same can be said of South Africa's present aggression against Angola.

This is one concrete example of close military cooperation between Washington and Pretoria. A State Department spokesman asserted on Wednesday that the United States is prepared to promote a settlement of the conflict, but the assertion looks truly hypocritical against the background of the present American policy of constructive cooperation with the South African regime and of support of antigovernment forces in Angola which are also armed and trained by the United States. The invasion of Angola resembles very much the acts committed by the Reagan administration lately in both the Middle East and Central America.

GHANA ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS, MEETS RYZHOV

PM281235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] John Kofi (Barku Tettega), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana, presented his credentials to P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Kremlin 23 December.

Following the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches, P.G. Gilashvili and John Kofi (Barku Tettega) held a friendly talk in which N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

KAPTO-LED CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SAO TOME

PM281255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Delegations' Return"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by A.S. Kapto, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, returned to Moscow 21 December from the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

'ASPECTS' OF U.S. LATIN AMERICA POLICY VIEWED

LD290424 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] In our following commentary Vladislav Kozyakov examines some of the aspects of United States policy in Central America.

Not only Americans of the older generation but even probably historians cannot remember anything comparable to what is happening in Central America with the blessing of the Reagan administration. Acts of unheard of violence are being committed in a whole number of countries of the region. Many Americans now have to admit what they previously refused to believe, they have to admit that their great country, known for its democratic traditions, has stained its hand with such abuse of people's rights in other countries that can shock the rest of the world.

Earlier this month 17 United States congressmen sharply criticized the administration for its actions in Grenada. Addressing on their behalf the defense secretary Weinberger, a member of the House, Barney Frank, writes the following, and I quote: I was alarmed to learn from recent press accounts that it was Pentagon policy to engage in objectionable and unnecessary tactics against civilians in Grenada. We don't believe that any of these reports describe activities which are suitable for United States military personnel, nor will any of them contribute to the President's stated aim of restoring democracy to Grenada. Unquote.

Congressman Barney Frank then presents some facts. According to one of them hundreds of Grenadians were put in packing crates where they were forced to stay for several weeks till they were told what was going to happen with them. He also mentions photographs which showed United States soldiers armed to their teeth escorting a group of Grenadian political leaders who walk blindfolded, stripped to their waist, their hands tied up behind their backs. Whether the Americans are ready to believe it or not the continuing occupation of Grenada by United States troops is accompanied by mass arrests, torture of prisoners, by the persecution of political opponents and patriots who refuse to put up with a foreign invasion. Characteristically, official Washington still refuses to disclose how many Grenadians have become victims of the United States intervention.

In Nicaragua, meanwhile, thousands of United States trained and equipped bandits make raids on peaceful villages where they burn down homes, kill women, elderly people and children to promote the White House's goal, which is to bring down the country's revolutionary government. Bandits have already killed 346 civilians and over 500 rural residents have been captured and abducted.

In El Salvador the pro-American puppet regime and its death squads are also engaged in atrocities. According to the Salvadoran Christian Legal Aid Society mass graves containing 116 bodies have been discovered in San Vicente Province, where government troops trained by United States instructors staged a massacre of rural residents on 18th July. All in all over 40,000 Salvadorans have died in the past 3 years at the hands of government troops and ultra-right bands.

Guatemala too has a regime obedient to Washington. It's therefore natural that the situation in that country is very much the same. Government troops in Guatemala also make raids on peaceful villages where they burn down homes and kill women and children. One of the residents of Rio Negro told an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent how armed men in civilian clothes arrived in his village and escorted some men away, then came again to take women. They killed them on the mountain top, they burned all the houses.

All in all, the villager said, 78 men, 63 women and 107 children were killed. The villagers blamed the judicial police allied with the army for the killings.

Such are the facts, and whether the Americans are ready to believe it or not, many countries in Central America have under the Reagan administration been turned into a huge prison where not only individuals but whole nations are abused.

U.S. 'MILITARIZING' 'CRUCIFIED' GRENADA

LD231611 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 22 TASS -- TASS commentator Oleg Kolesnikov writes:

Washington propagandists fall over themselves in an effort to prove that the Grenadians, allegedly, dream of living in "the colonial paradise" imposed on them by Marines' bayonets. On the order of the White House hired hacks have already produced reports on "cordial reception" allegedly given by the population of the crucified island to the Yankee punitives who have, allegedly, "Saved Grenada's population from Marxist yoke", or reports that Grenadian population was bidding an almost tearful farewell to some units that were leaving Grenada to "rescue" Lebanon.

One lie leads to another. And now it is sought to convince the public that there is no greater happiness for the Grenadians than "to go along the road of progress" being harnessed to the United States. According to a report of news agencies, a group of Grenadians sent a letter to the head of the U.S. diplomatic mission in Saint George's, or to be more precise, to the U.S. Pro-Consul Charles Gillespie, to be passed on to President Reagan, the letter requesting that "question of Grenada's association with the United States be considered".

There are a lot of cases in the history of the United States when in order to achieve its goals Washington resorted to such forms of colonial enslavement as "free association". Suffice it to give an example of Puerto Rico, a small insular state, that was occupied by the United States in 1898. The status of a state "freely associated" to the USA was given to Puerto Rico as a result of a "plebiscite" in 1952.

Washington now keeps 16 military bases on the island, is feverishly conducting a course at militarising the country, at turning it into a bridgehead of aggression in the region.

The destiny of Micronesia, a Pacific territory occupied by U.S. forces during World War Two, can be recalled in this connection. Since 1947 that territory has been under the United States "temporary administration". The United States has been authorized to administer Micronesia by the United Nations so as to prepare the islands included in Micronesia for obtaining independence. Instead of that, Micronesia has now been split by Washington into several state formations "freely associated" to the United States. The common feature of all these "free associations" is that the Pentagon has preserved the right to continue unhampered its military activity in Micronesia which is studded by U.S. ranges and military bases.

By all indications the same lot is prepared for Grenada. The Pentagon generals make no secret of their plans to turn that island, which, according to their statements, holds "an important strategic position" in the Caribbean, into another "unsinkable aircraft carrier" of the United States'. Reports appear in the U.S. press that a large U.S. military base will be set up in Grenada as well as a centre of electronic intelligence which jointly with a similar centre already operating in Honduras will be conducting a subversive activity against Cuba and Nicaragua.

So Washington is now looking for Grenadian quislings so that with their assistance to perpetuate its own rule over that long-suffering island.

U.S. ISSUES 'NEW LIES' IN PAMPHLET ON GRENADA

LD240052 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 23 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vyacheslav Chernyshov writes:

Washington, having resorted to lies in an attempt to whitewash its bandit aggression in Grenada, is unable to stop. The Department of State and the Pentagon have come forward with another piece of slander by publishing a pamphlet entitled "Grenada -- A Tentative Report" in which they refer to either Grenada's "secret agreements in the military field" which were ostensibly captured on the island or "written evidence of the existence" thereof.

If one believes this falsehood, one might get the impression that the people of tiny Grenada have dreamed of getting thousands of units of small arms, including up-to-date submachine-guns and machine-guns as well as artillery pieces, armoured personnel carriers, coast-guard boats, rockets, grenades, and mines by 1986 and that, in a word, they dreamt about their small country's becoming a military superpower. It is not known what for, though.

Practised hands in plausible lies have always been wanted in Washington. Way back in 1963 Arthur Sylvester, former assistant secretary of defense, stated without batting an eyelid that a government has a right if necessary to tell a lie for the sake of its salvation. Professional misinformers are particularly needed by the incumbent "Washington team" which has not managed so far to extricate itself from the dirt of the brigandage it has staged.

At present Washington would like to forget about the "canards" which were launched immediately after the landing of Marines but which flopped down shortly after taking wing. For example, the canard about the "rescue" of American students who, as they themselves stated upon returning from Grenada, were not threatened by anyone. Or about the "military airfield" which was built under a project and with the participation of the British "Plessey Airports" company. Or about "an urgent request" on the part of Caribbean states, which neighbour on Grenada, for assistance, the request which, as it turned out, was brought to them by a Washington emissary.

Or about "mountains of arms" allegedly captured on Grenada. A WASHINGTON POST correspondent who inspected the "arsenals" has testified that the small amount of arms which were really kept at the depots were totally unfit for combat operations in modern conditions. Since those were rifles that had been made prior to World War Two. Some of the rifles bore the marking "1870". THE WASHINGTON POST sarcastically noted that such arms had been used in the fight against the American Indians.

To put it in a nutshell, new and new lies are required. One "threat" has not been found at present, it has been decided to look for it in the future. This is why another pamphlet has been issued by the Department of State and the Pentagon. However, it has turned out to be as untenable as all the previous ones. An obvious crisis of the genre is manifest.

SOVIET BOOK ON U.S. GRENADA 'TERRORISM' REVIEWED

LD241616 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1156 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec (TASS) -- "Having undertaken a terrorist action against Grenada, the 'Reagan team' has again demonstrated its bellicose hypocrisy before the whole world.

As far as Washington's "peace-lovingness" is concerned, it serves only to cover up the latest aggression, says a book published by the NOVOSTI press agency, "Grenada: "U.S. Terrorism in Action".

U.S. terrorism in regard to Grenada, the book notes, was accompanied by an intensive propaganda campaign in the spirit of a "psychological war", aimed at deceiving public opinion both at home and abroad. Exposing the Reagan administration's attempts to justify aggression against Grenada, the authors of the book point out in particular that the lie about the "threat" to American citizens is an extremely well-used method which the United States has used on more than one occasion to cover up interventions south of its borders. "This same method," the book notes, "was also widely used by Hitler when, under the pretext of 'protecting the interests' of persons of German origin in Czechoslovakia or elsewhere, he seized whole countries."

Later, as the need arose, Reagan and his closest colleagues added new fabrications and false assertions to their "reasoning". Among them was the lie about "requests" to the United States to begin intervention, allegedly put forward by a number of East Caribbean states; the lie about the "restoring of democracy", the lie about "a base of terror" on Grenada, the lie about the airport "threatening the security" of the United States, etc.

The authors of the book cite many statements by public and political figures of various countries, including Americans, as well as the testimony of foreign specialists who were on the island at the time of the aggression, which convincingly expose Washington's clumsy subterfuges. Thus, Canadian (Morlene Green), working in the sphere of agriculture on Grenada, described Washington's justifications as "pure invention".

"The blatant, unpardonable lie by the interventionists," the authors of the book write in conclusion, "are unable to conceal the crime against Grenada. The same fate may befall any nonaligned state tomorrow".

SOVIETS ON GRENADA RECOUNT INVASION EXPERIENCES

WA280022 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 47, 22 Nov 83 (Signed to Press 21 Nov 83) p 3

[Article by I. Dyakov: "American Brigandage in Grenada: Accounts by Soviet Citizens Who Have Returned to Their Homeland"]

[Text] Lying on the small polished desk in one of the offices of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs where we are chatting with representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Grenada are the remains of three missile shells with a fused upper surface and with the fresh metallic gleam of the tail assemblies. These missiles are among those that "accidentally exploded" on the territory of the Soviet Embassy in Grenada. A symbol of aggression. A symbol of cynical brigandage.

Our embassy in Grenada was situated in six single-story wooden cottages on the edge of Saint George's, not far from the sea. That ordinary area of Grenada, with its beaches, hotels, and lush vegetation, seemed to personify the serenity and calm that are so typical of a country where there used to be no murders or robberies, and where strangers used to greet one another pleasantly when they met. Massive high fences are not common here, so the embassy buildings were surrounded only by a low metal grid. Frequently the embassy was protected only by a girl in the Grenadian national guard.

At a distance of 150-200 meters from the embassy was the Radio Free Grenada governmental station. One and a half kilometers away, the construction of a new international airport was coming to an end. Grenada obtained one-third of its currency proceeds from foreign tourism, but the old airport enabled the use of only small airplanes. It had been planned to complete the airport by 13 March 1984, the fifth anniversary of the Grenadian revolution...

The peaceful construction in Grenada was interrupted by the American invasion.

Employees of the Soviet Embassy told what they had seen with their own eyes: "On 25 October we woke up at dawn. It seemed that the entire sky was filled with a rhythmical, steadily increasing rumble," Lyudmila Anatolyevna Kiseleva, the embassy's office manager, says. "We ran out onto the balconies -- the cottages are on a mountainside -- and saw a U.S. Air Force transport helicopter landing at the airfield, and soldiers jumping out of it. At the same time about ten warships headed by an aircraft carrier came into our field of vision. One of the ships had approached the shore, and we could easily see the Stars and Stripes on the mast. It was completely obvious that a U.S. aggression had begun, aggression against a country with a territory that is almost one-thirty-thousandth the size of the United States, and a population that is one-two-thousandth the size."

The first assault group cleared a landing strip of barrels, machinery, and building materials, and tremendous U.S. Air Force four-engined transport planes began landing there at intervals of 10-15 minutes.

"Despite the overwhelming numerical and technical superiority of the aggressor, the fighting men in the Grenadian national guard fought heroically," Boris Alekseyevich Nikolayev, the embassy's economic counsellor, says. "We saw with our own eyes at least two U.S. helicopters being shot down and falling into the sea. The Americans planned on executing the 'Grenadian blitzkrieg' in four hours. But it was not until 29 October, at 1030 hours, that the command element of the Grenadian national guard issued the order to the patriots to cease their resistance in order to prevent any further bloodshed.

"We saw," Boris Alekseyevich continues, "the interventionists, over a course of approximately two hours, practically executing by firing squad the defenders of Radio Free Grenada. Airplanes made dives at it, and it was literally torn apart, so that not a single stone was left intact..."

At that time the Cuban construction workers were not far from the airport. According to instructions from their government, they were preparing to defend themselves in the event of a direct attack. As soon as the U.S. brigands had acquired a numerical superiority of many times, all kinds of fire were directed at the Cubans -- gun, missile, mortar, submachine gun.

"Things were easier for the men," Lyudmila Anatolyevna says. "They have seen things like this in warfare or at least have served in the army. But this barbarous shelling had a terrible impact upon us women."

At the same time the bombings of the sections of the city also began. From 8 to 12 helicopters and combat aircraft that were armed with missiles and bombs participated in each of the attacks. "In our binoculars we could easily see them destroying the hospital and the working residence of the prime minister," Lyudmila Anatol'yevna says.

The pharisees from Washington will later throw up their hands and say that the victims among the civil population were accidental, as were the damages inflicted on the civil structures. However -- and this is by no means a minor detail! -- not a single one of the hotels or other structures belonging to private owners, who for the most part are of non-Grenadian origin, suffered any damage. Later it will become known that long before the beginning of the aggression the Pentagon's strategists had carefully studied the layout of Saint George's and its environs, and had planned specific bombing targets.

They obviously included ones that were supposed to become "accidental" victims. Be that as it may, the Soviet Embassy also proved to be among the targets for the aggressor.

In both his plans and his actions the aggressor behaved with blatant impudence. That also manifested itself with respect to the personnel at the Soviet Embassy. On 26 October the territory of the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Grenada was subjected to direct shelling, during which one of the employees of the embassy was wounded. Lyudmila Anatol'yevna Kiseleva suffered from shell-shock. A fragment of a U.S. shell flew several centimeters over the head of the ambassador's wife and hit the kitchen, smashing the dishes to smithereens.

At dawn on 2 November, U.S. soldiers who had surrounded the Soviet Embassy opened up random firing with illuminating shells and with the aim of terrorizing those who were hiding behind its walls. It was only thanks to the energetic actions of the embassy employees that serious consequences of a fire that started were averted -- the fire had been making its way to the vehicles and supplies of gasoline.

"The interventionists' actions were the most flagrant violations of diplomatic immunity," Gennadiy Ivanovich Sazhenev, the Ambassador of the Soviet Union to Grenada, says. "Almost immediately after the beginning of the invasion, the embassy, factually speaking, was blocked off. A truck with Marines was brought onto its territory and left by the entrance. As a result of the interventionists' actions, the electricity was turned off. Food supplies and drinking water had to be strictly rationed -- supplies were extremely limited. However, even under these conditions, the Soviet citizens behaved calmly and preserved their firmness of spirit and their persistence: There was not even a hint of panic. Everything was done to limit the Soviet diplomats' freedom of movement and they were subjected to illegal searches. For example, on 27 October Boris Alekseyevich Nikolayev was supposed to hand over a note of protest concerning the unprecedented shelling of the Soviet Embassy. The diplomat was detained and tied up. He was put face-down on the ground and was brazenly searched. While still tied up, he was delivered to the commander of the invasion forces and to the representative of the U.S. State Department. On 3 November, during my trip to the bank, the occupying forces stopped my car and subjected it to an inspection..."

For a period of 12 days, on the tiny particle of Soviet territory that the embassy occupies, the people shared their tribulations, bravely withstanding the adversities.

Lyudmila Anatol'yevna Kiseleva remembers the evacuation from Grenada, which occurred at night. Soviet specialists and embassy employees, including women and five children, as well as citizens of certain socialist countries who had been on the territory of the embassy, got into an airplace under the glare of searchlights, surrounded by a large number of men armed with poised submachine guns.

The boarding had been preceded by many hours of waiting in buses, a humiliating, crude search, and the requirement that the diplomatic valises with documents be put into the baggage compartment -- which is the crudest violation of diplomatic protocol. The airplane took off for Mexico City. Twelve days of ordeal were behind them.

"It is only now that I am beginning to realize what had happened to us and what danger we had been subjected to," Lyudmila Anatol'yevna said.

"We were convinced that our party, the Soviet Government, and our nation remembered us and would definitely take steps to guarantee our safety," says Gennadiy Ivanovich Sazhenev, a former front-liner who went through the entire war and now, in 1983, in faraway Grenada, vividly recalled those "fatal forties."

GRENADIAN TRIAL TERMED U.S. 'JUDICIAL FARCE'

LD292357 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] The occupation authorities in Grenada are preparing a show trial for the captured members of the Revolutionary Military Council. Here is a commentary. Viktor Anikin is at the mike:

I will remind you that the Revolutionary Military Council of Grenada concentrated all powers in its own hands after the tragic death of Prime Minister Bishop, until the seizure of the island by U.S. aggressors. And now its members are threatened with judicial reprisal.

Several questions arise in connection with this report. The first, a classical one: Who profits from this? If we take into account that up to now there are no authorities in Grenada which in any way represent the interests of the population, the reply becomes simple. The United States needs an arbitrary judicial process. With what aim? To create a noisy propaganda, and in this Washington sees an opportunity to justify before the international community its open interference in the affairs of Grenada. The argument, if you will excuse the word, which will again soil the propaganda machine of the United States can confidently be predicted, and that is that the seizure of power by the Revolutionary Military Council which allegedly created a situation of terror on the island, endangering the lives of Americans living there. The cynicism and falsehood of this argument put forward by the White House chief has been revealed by the Americans who were on the island when the Marines landed. According to what they said it was precisely the seizure of Grenada, the aerial bombardment and naval shelling of the island's territory which threatened their lives.

Thus there is the question of what effect among the Grenadian population do the occupiers expect to achieve through the reprisal being prepared? The delay is growing. Aware of the popularity of the Bishop government, it is to accuse the Revolutionary Council of illegally taking power, and thus to whitewash the role of the United States as the protector of Grenadians' rights. But even here everything is quite transparent. As is known, Washington failed to hide its participation in the tragic events on Grenada and primarily in the killing of Bishop. Now it has been irrefutably proved that Bishop was liquidated by the head of his personal guard, Saint Paul, who was enlisted for this purpose by agents from the CIA operating on the island. And the attempt to prove the opposite at a trial and to force Grenadians to believe that the United States hastened to their aid with pure intentions is hardly capable of fooling anyone. The judicial farce dreamed up by the occupiers will not bring them the desired results. The threat by which the Reagan administration is trying to weave itself a blanket of legality and decency is already too transparent.

ROMANOV, RUSAKOV ATTEND CUBAN JUBILEE MEETING

LD292332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] A meeting of Moscow working people which took place today in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions was devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Cuban revolution. In the presidium were Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the party Central Committee; and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations. It was noted at the meeting that the Cuban revolution has become a vivid page in the chronicles of the world revolutionary process which was begun by the Great October Socialist Revolution. Enormous work has been done on the isle of freedom to create the material and technical base of socialism. Characteristic features of Soviet-Cuban relations are close links in all spheres, all-round cooperation and a unity of views on international problems.

'INFORMATION REPORT' ON 28 DEC SUPREME SOVIET

PM291801 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Dec 83 Morning Edition pp 1, 3

["Information Report on the Sittings of the USSR Supreme Soviet" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] The 9th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, began its work in Moscow 28 December 1983.

The first joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities opened at 1000 in the Great Kremlin Palace under the chairmanship of V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

In response to a proposal from the Council of Elders of the chambers, the USSR Supreme Soviet approved the agenda and order of work for the session.

The agenda includes the following items:

1 -- On the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1984 and the fulfillment of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1983.

2 -- On the State budget of the USSR for 1984 and the implementation of the State Budget of the USSR in 1982.

3 -- On the ratification of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The USSR Supreme Soviet heard a report by Deputy N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, on the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1984 and the fulfillment of the State Plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1983, and a report by Deputy V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, on the State Budget of the USSR for 1984 and the implementation of the State Budget of the USSR in 1982.

The first sitting of the Soviet of the Union opened at 1500 in the Sessions Hall of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers under the chairmanship of A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

The deputies and guests stood to honor the memory of deceased deputies T. Ashimbayev Ya. P. Nikulkin, and M.A. Stelmakh.

The discussion on the reports on the first two items on the session agenda then began.

V.A. Masol, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Plan and Budget Commission, read the coreport of the Plan and Budget Commission and other standing commissions on the State Plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1984 and the fulfillment of the State Plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1983, and on the State Budget of the USSR for 1984 and the implementation of the State Budget of the USSR in 1982.

The following deputies spoke during the debate: V.P. Orlov (Chapayevskiy electoral okrug, Kuybyshev Oblast); V.N. Brobikov (Gomel City electoral okrug, Gomel Oblast); V.P. Mysnichenko (Kharkov Ordzhokidzevskiy electoral okrug, Kharkov Oblast); V.A. Ashimov (Karaganda Kirovskiy electoral okrug, Karaganda Oblast); N.D. Khudayberdyyev (Izbaskanskiy electoral okrug, Georgian SSR); Z.V. Kiseleva (Krasnogvardeyskiy electoral okrug, Moscow City); A.E. Voss (Proletarskiy electoral okrug, Latvian SSR); R.N. Ganeyev (Naberezhno-Chelninskiy electoral okrug, Tatar ASSR); D.L. Kartvelishvili (Tbilisi Ordzhonokidzevskiy electoral okrug, Georgian SSR); T.U. Usubaliyev (Kyzyl-Kiyskiy electoral okrug, Kirghiz SSR); M.P. Panfilov (Kalininskiy electoral okrug, Leningrad City); S.S. Serzhantovich (Vilnyuskiy electoral okrug, Lithuanian SSR).

The first sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities opened at 1500 in the Great Kremlin Palace under the chairmanship of V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

The deputies and guests stood to honor the memory of deceased dupties Sh.R. Rashidov, A.K. Aramisov, and A.A. Surkov.

The discussion on the reports on the first two items on the session agenda began.

N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Plan and Budget Commission, read the coreport of the Plan and Budget Commission and other standing commissions on the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1984 and the fulfillment of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1983, and on the State Budget of the USSR for 1984 and the implementation of the State Budget of the USSR in 1982.

The following deputies spoke during the debate: Yu.A. Kolomiyets (Zhitomirskiy electoral okrug, Ukrainian SSR); V.I. Kazakov (Promyshlennyy electoral okrug, Bashkir ASSR); T.V. Rostiashvili (Tbilisi Imeni 26 Komissarov electoral okrug, Georgian SSR); T. Yesetov (Kzyl-Ordinskiy electoral okrug, Kazakh SSR); S.A. Shalayev (Intinskiy electoral okrug, Komi ASSR); V.K. Starovoytov (Bobruskiy electoral okrug, Belorussian SSR); A. Karimov (Denauskiy electoral okrug, Uzbek SSR); B.B. Balmont (Glazovskiy electoral okrug, Udmurt ASSR); I.P. Kalinina (Katunskiy electoral okrug, Gorno-Altay Autonomous Oblast); K.A. Khalilov (Baku Shaumyanovskiy first electoral okrug, Azerbaijan SSR); R.-B.I. Songayla (Mazheykskiy electoral okrug, Lithuanian SSR); S.K. Grossu (Drokiyevskiy electoral okrug, Moldavian SSR); F.T. Sarkisyan (Yerevan Imeni 26 Komissarov electoral okrug, Armenian SSR); B. Atayev (Kunya-Urgenchskiy electoral okrug, Turkmen SSR);

The session continues its work.

29 Dec TV Coverage

LD291353 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian in a scheduled Novosti newscast at 1130 GMT on 29 December carries a video report on the 29 December USSR Supreme Soviet sessions. The report opens with the session of the Soviet of the Union. As the announcer says that "warm applause greeted Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kapitonov, and Ligachev" the camera shows Chernenko, Gromyko, Tikhonov, and Grishin standing by their seats as Kunayev, Gorbachev, and Shcherbitskiy file in, in that order, before the camera cuts away. As the first speaker begins his address the camera shows in the front of the presidium, from left to right, Ustinov, Gromyko, Chernenko, Tikhonov (partly concealed), with an empty seat between Tikhonov and the aisle; second row, from left to right, Grishin, Vorotnikov, Romanov, Gorbachev (aisle); in the third row, from left to right, Kunayev, Dolgikh, Solomentsev, with unidentified figures to the right. The seating position of the other leaders is not shown.

The video report continues with the Soviet of Nationalities session. As the announcer says that "the presidium includes Comrades Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov, the camera scans the audience and cuts to show Ponomarev and Kuznetsov in the front row of the presidium, with Chebrikov and Shevardnadze behind. Ryzhkov, Rusakov, and Zimyanin are seated in the group on the left of the aisle in the third row. Ogarkov is seen in the audience.

The announcer says that in the joint session of the Supreme Soviet held after the break "tumultuous prolonged applause greeted Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov," as the camera shows the leaders taking their places. Subsequent shots show the lineup as follows: front row, from left to right, Ustinov, Gromyko, Chernenko, Tikhonov, empty seat, (aisle); second row, from left to right, two empty seats, Romanov, Grishin, Gorbachev, (aisle); third row, from left to right, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kunayev, Shcherbitskiy, (aisle). Unidentified figures are seen to the right.

PRAVDA ROUNDUP OF SUPREME SOVIET NOMINATIONS

PM291316 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 29 December First Edition carries on pages 1-3 a TASS report headed "The People and Party Are United: The Nomination of Candidate USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies Has Begun," reporting nominations for the USSR Supreme Soviet put forward at meetings held on 28 December. The following nominations are listed:

Yu.V. Andropov:

Moscow: For the Soviet of the Union for Proletarskiy electoral okrug No. 18 in Moscow City by a meeting at the I.A. Likhachev Truck Plant "attended by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom," and by meetings at the First State Bearings Plant, the Raduga Sewn Goods Production Association, and the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy All-Union Thermotechnical Scientific Research Institute; and for the Soviet of the Union for Moscow's Tushinskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Zelenogradstroy Production, Construction, and Installation Association, together with team leader N.A. Zlobin;

Moscow Oblast: For the Soviet of the Union for Stupinskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Stupino Metallurgical Combine, together with team leader V.M. Venevtsev;

Leningrad: For the Soviet of the Union for the city's Kirovskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Kirovskiy Factory Association, together with team leader I.V. Zakharov;

Novosibirsk Oblast: For the Soviet of the Union for Iskitimskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Cherepanovskoye Experimental and Production Farm, together with milkmaid A. Ya. Olenkova;

Sverdlovsk Oblast: For the Soviet of the Union for Kirovskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Sverdlovsk 60th Anniversary of the USSR Housing Construction Combine, together with painter Ye. P. Markyakhina;

Ukrainian SSR: For the Soviet of the Union for Zhovtnevyy electoral okrug by a meeting at Kiev's Bolshevik Plant, together with Academician B.Ye. Paton;

Belorussian SSR: For the Soviet of Nationalities for Minskiy-Zavodskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Minsk Truck Plant, together with press operator Ye.A. Shulyak;

Uzbek SSR: For the Soviet of the Union for Tashkentskiy-Leninskiy electoral okrug, by a meeting at the Tashkent Textiles Combine, together with weaver K. Kh. Yakubayeva;

Kazakh SSR: For the Soviet of the Union for Alma-Atinskiy-Oktyabrskiy electoral okrug, by a meeting at Alma-Ata's Gagarin Sewn Goods Production Association, together with sewing machine operator G.A. Dikhanbayeva;

Georgian SSR: For the Soviet of the Union for Tbilisskiy-Pervomayskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Tbilisi Elektrovozostroitel Production Association, together with team leader G.A. Metonidze;

Azerbaijan SSR: For the Soviet of Nationalities for Bakinskiy-Azizbekovskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the 22d CPSU Congress Oil and Gas Production Association, together with driller G.R. Ibragimov;

Lithuanian SSR: For the Soviet of Nationalities for Ukmergskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Shirvintos House of Culture, together with kolkhoz administrator V.I. Narbuntene;

Moldavian SSR: For the Soviet of the Union for Kishinevskiy-Oktyabrskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Kishinev Monolitstroy Trust's No. 1 Construction Directorate, together with team leader I.N. Roshku;

Latvian SSR: For the Soviet of Nationalities for Yuglskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at Riga's V.I. Lenin Electrical Equipment Production Association, together with tuner G.M. Grineva;

Kirghiz SSR: For the Soviet of the Union for Frunzenskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Kirghiz Worsted Combine, together with spinner T.M. Nurmanbetova;

Tajik SSR: For the Soviet of Nationalities for Nauskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at Proletarskiy Rayon's Lenin Kolkhoz, together with Kolkhoz Chairman A. Samatov;

Armenian SSR: For the Soviet of Nationalities for Yerevanskiy-Promyshlennyy electoral okrug by a meeting of the Nairit Science and Production Association, together with Machine operator G.S. Khachatryan;

Turkmen SSR: For the Soviet of the Union for Ashkhabad Rural electoral okrug by a meeting at the Teze El Kolkhoz in Ashkhabad Oblast's Kirovskiy Rayon, together with kolkhoz member O.S. Kulova;

Estonian SSR: For the Soviet of the Union for Tallinn City electoral okrug by a meeting at the Talleks Production Association's Tallinn Excavator Plant, together with team leader V.R. Liyya.

N.A. Tikhonov:

Moscow: For the Soviet of Nationalities for Moscow City electoral okrug No 1 by a meeting at the Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant and also by meetings at the Second Clocks and Watches Plant and the Parizhskaya Kommuna Factory;

Leningrad: For the Soviet of the Union for Nevskiy electoral district by a meeting at the Bolshevik Plant, together with instructor B.A. Zhuravlev;

Ukrainian SSR: For the Soviet of the Union for Gornyatskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Krivoy Rog Central Mining Enrichment Combine together with excavator operator P. Ye Gilya;

Uzbek SSR: For the Soviet of Nationalities for Kegeyliyskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Karakalpak ASSR's Kuybyshev Sovkhoz, together with machine operator D.T. Turganbayev;

K.U. Chernenko:

Moscow: For the Soviet of the Union for Moscow City's Kuybyshevskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the V.V. Kybyshev Elektrozavod Production Association; and also by meetings at the Sokol Production Association and the Khromatron Plant;

Leningrad: For the Soviet of the Union for Leningrad's Vasilyeostrovskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Baltiyskiy Shipbuilding Plant, together with lathe operator I.I. Zhirnov;

Georgian SSR: For the Soviet of Nationalities for Rustavskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, together with steel founder G.S. Panchvidze;

Moldavian SSR: For the Soviet of the Union for Kagulskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Krasnoye Znamya Kolkhoz, together with team leader S. M. Parmakli.

V. V. Grishin:

Moscow: For the Soviet of the Union for Moscow City's Perovskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Moscow Projector Plant, and also by meetings at the Moskva-Sortirovochnaya Locomotive Depot and the Kompressor Refrigerator Plant;

Moscow Oblast: For the Soviet of the Union for Serpukhovskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Bolshevik Sovkhoz in Serpukhovskiy Rayon, together with team leader A.V. Zherzdeva.

D.F. Ustinov:

Moscow: For the Soviet of the Union for Moscow's Kuntsevskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Moscow Radio Equipment Plant and also by meetings at the Kuntsevskiy Weaving and Finishing Factory of the Oktyabr Worsted Association and at the All-Union Cardiology Center of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences;

Armenian SSR: For the Soviet of the Union for Yerevanskiy-Sovetskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Yerpromostroy Trust, together with team leader G.S. Markaryan.

G.V. Romanov:

Leningrad: For the Soviet of Nationalities for Leningrad City electoral okrug by a meeting at the S.M. Kirov Electrosila Association, and also by meetings at the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Factory Association and Leningrad State University,

Turkmen SSR: For the Soviet of Nationalities for Kizyl-Arvatskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Frolov Sovkhoz in Kizyl-Arvatskiy Rayon, together with milkmaid K.Kh Agadzhanova.

V.I. Vorotnikov:

Voronezh Oblast: For the Soviet of the Union for Rossoshanskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Pridonskiy 60th anniversary of the USSR Chemicals Plant in Rossosh, and also by meetings at the Tikhiy Don Kolkhoz and the Podgorenskiy Cement Plant,

Orenburg Oblast: For the Soviet of the Union for Orskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Orsko-Khalilovskiy Metallurgical Combine in Novotroitsk, together with shop manager G.N. Danilova.

M.S. Gorbachev:

Stavropol Kray: For the Soviet of the Union for Ipatovskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Bolshevik State Stud Farm in Ipatovskiy Rayon, and also by meetings at the Stavropol GRES and the Sverdlov Kolkhoz in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon.

Latvian SSR: For the Soviet of Nationalities for Ogrskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Lachplesis Kolkhoz in Orgskiy Rayon, together with team leader I.A. Spilu

A.A. Gromyko:

Omsk Oblast: For the Soviet of the Union for Tsentralynyy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Omsk Oxygen Machine Building Plant, together with team leader V.P. Menshikov;

Belorussian SSR: For the Soviet of the Union for Minskiy-Moskovskiy Electoral Okrug by a meeting at the Minsk Atlant Production Association, and also by meetings at the Belorussian V.I. Lenin State University and the Minsk Industrial Housing Construction Production Association.

M.S. Solomentsev:

Rostov Oblast: For the Soviet of the Union for Shakhtinskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the Mayskaya pit of the Rostovugol Association, and also by meetings at the cotton textiles combine and the Rossiya Kolkhoz;

Kirghiz SSR: For the Soviet of Nationalities for Issyk-Kulskiy electoral okrug by a meeting at the 22nd Party Congress Kolkhoz in Issyk-Kul Oblast's Tonskiy Rayon, together with shepherd T. Akmatov.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy:

Ukrainian SSR: For the Soviet of the Union for Leninskiy Electoral Okrug by a meeting at Kiev's V.I. Lenin Arsenal Plant, and also by meetings at the Kiev T.G. Shevchenko State University and the Rosa Luxemburg Knitwear Production Association; and for the Soviet of the Union for Gorlovskiy Electoral Okrug by a meeting at the V.I. Lenin mine of the Artemugol Production Association in Donetsk Oblast, together with miner A.G. Khvorostyan.

D.A. Kunayev:

Kazakh SSR: For the Soviet of the Union for Alma-Atinskiy-Leninskiy Electoral Okrug by a meeting at the Alma-Ata 50th October Revolution Anniversary Cotton Textiles Combine; and also by meetings at the Kzyl-Tu Plastics Processing Production Association and Alma-Ata's S.M. Kirov Machine Building Plant; and also for the Soviet of the Union for Rudnenskiy Electoral Okrug by a meeting at the Sokolovsko-Sarbayskiy Mining Enrichment Combine in Kustanay Oblast, together with team leader Ye. I. Verevochkin.

G.A. Aliyev:

Azerbaijan SSR: For the Soviet of the Union for Bakinskiy-Leninskiy Electoral Okrug by a meeting at the Leninneft Oil and Gas Extraction Directorate;

Lithuanian SSR: For the Soviet of Nationalities for Kaunasskiy-Pozhelskiy Electoral Okrug by a meeting at the Kaunas P. Zibertas Silk Combine, together with assistant foreman E.K. Visotskis.

SUPREME SOVIET FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONS MEET

PM301204 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers"]

[Text] A joint session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin 28 December. Taking part in the session's work were K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission; and CPSU Central Committee Secretaries M.V. Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov. T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was also present at the session. The session was chaired by K.U. Chernenko.

In accordance with instructions from the chambers, the commissions examined the proposals voiced by deputies at Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities sessions and adopted a decision to submit for ratification by the session a draft USSR Supreme Soviet resolution "On the International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet State."

The following deputies took part in the discussion of the question: V.A. Mikulich, first secretary of the Minsk Belorussian Communist Party Obkom; V.V. Nikitenko, deputy party committee secretary at the S.M. Kirov Metallurgical Plant in Makeyovo; G.A. Akhunov, chairman of the Tatar ASSR Writers Union Board; T.N. Khrennikov, first secretary of the USSR Composers Union Board; G.A. Zhukov, PRAVDA political observer and chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace; and A.M. Aleksandrov, aide to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

CPSU PLENUM STRESSES ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

LD292330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Dec 83

[From the "International Dairy" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] The mass media of socialist countries, in reporting the results of the latest CPSU Central Committee plenum and the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, are devoting particular attention to successes in Soviet economic development. The report that the volume of trade between socialist countries will grow by almost 10 percent in 1984, and their share of USSR foreign trade will reach 61 percent against 53.7 in 1980, has also evoked widespread response. Socialist countries consider these indices to be important testimony to deepening socialist economic integration. I ask our commentator Viktor Levin to discuss this in more detail.

The materials of the latest CPSU Central Committee plenum and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet can be considered with every reason to be a vivid expression of our party's course for attaining a qualitatively new level of economic integration. Comrade Andropov said one cannot imagine life in countries of the socialist community without it. In the long term, integration will become even deeper, all-embracing and effective, reliably ensuring the strengthening of national economies of member-participants.

Very significant work has been done this year by all socialist countries in that direction. The 38th CEMA session has become an important stage in further developing socialist economic integration. It was noted that in cooperation between CEMA member countries, orientation has intensified toward resolving the largest problems which have primary significance for the development of the national economy, supplying it with material resources.

It was also stressed that mutual trade grew faster than the overall trade turnover of CEMA member countries. Now, in the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1984, new and highly significant increases are being set for the volume of trade with socialist countries.

Such a course meets the fundamental interests of all socialist states. As an example, one can point to the recently signed protocol on trade turnover for 1984 between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. It is planned that the volume will grow by 12 percent and will consist of a sum of more than R12 billion. The Soviet Union will deliver metal-working machine tools, various kinds of equipment, and machines. Cooperation will be continued in constructing atomic power stations, the Prague Metro, and a number of other important projects in Czechoslovakia.

In its turn, Czechoslovakia, as in previous years, will deliver various machines and equipment, including items to promote the fulfillment of the Food Program, and also a wide variety of consumer goods.

The deepening of socialist economic integration also finds expression in joint efforts to resolve such major national economic problems as fuel and raw materials, supplying advanced equipment and technology, foodstuffs, and consumer goods. The course for deepening socialist economic integration meets the fundamental interests of all fraternal countries and of each one individually. Cooperation and unity help to successfully resolve what are sometimes difficult social and economic tasks for the well-being of our peoples.

'FORWARD-LOOKING' MANAGEMENT STYLES APPLAUDED

PM282021 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 26 December first edition carries on page 2 a 2,600-word "Socioeconomic Review" by Vasiliy Parfenov entitled "Managers."

Parfenov begins by outlining the approach to work of two "forward-looking" plant managers, Derunov of the Rybinsk Motor Manufacturing Association and Sharov of the Shchekino Chemical Combine. In particular, he notes that Sharov began a campaign for "more output with fewer personnel" some "1 and 1/2 decades ago," when "the leaders of many plants were still demanding more people and bigger premises." Sharov launched his campaign "without instructions from above, and even in defiance of the opinion of some of the then leaders of the USSR State Commission for Labor, who tried to swamp living work with instructions and to bureaucratize it."

Parfenov goes on to deplore this "paper style of management," describing it as "sometimes simply a disaster." Of the papers received by plants "two-fifths are current planning and reporting documents and another two-fifths concern supply questions." Much of the paperwork is "useless" and merely "makes some people bureaucrats willy-nilly." Parfenov identifies the wealth of paperwork as one reason for the fact that "in some places the number of managers is growing faster than the total number of personnel." Another factor in this is "the desire of certain leading personnel to shift responsibility for matters onto the shoulders of someone else -- often higher up." "Another problem that came into being in the recent past," Parfenov goes on, "is the slackening of the demands made on economic leaders, which leads to various abuses." The need to counter these abuses leads to a proliferation of "commissions for verification, control, and auditing." He continues:

"When you encounter such facts you particularly keenly feel the words spoken by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum: 'I am convinced, comrades, that the staffs of many institutions and organizations could be considerably reduced without harm to the cause. The people thus released will always find a use for themselves wherever we have a shortage of cadres.'"

"This idea," Parfenov comments, "is particularly topical for the supply system."

Concluding his survey of management problems, Parfenov declares: "The light at the end of the tunnel is increasingly clearly visible. This light is the increase in the responsibility and economic independence of enterprises and associations. In short, the great thing now is... the hopes pinned on the experiment." Parfenov outlines the hopes bound up with the new economic experiment as follows:

"In the last 1 and 1/2 decades several dozen different economic experiments have been begun in our country. Of course, they make it possible to solve major problems of economic management. But not all the experiments have been carried through to completion. The main defect here is that they have often been reduced to the formulation of hundreds of instructions and statutes -- fat ledgers that have swamped the living work, sometimes becoming incomprehensible to the executive personnel.

"The new large-scale economic experiment differs from the previous ones in that it is based not on paper but on the living creativity of managers, specialists and workers. It is not especially convenient for the central economic management apparatus, but sets the aim of developing initiative at local level.

"Yesterday saw the publication of a CPSU Central Committee resolution approving the measures to improve the management system and raise the standard of economic work carried out by the Georgian SSR party organization. Interesting experiments are being carried out there that make it possible to focus efforts on the key problems of the national economy. What is important is that in the process the collaboration between sectoral and territorial management organs is being strengthened and the coordinating function of the Soviets of people's deputies is being increased. And as a result the pace of economic development is increasing. All this is topical and instructive, and economic work deserves to be carried out equally persistently, creatively, and purposefully in other regions too.

"One wise man said: Any reform [reforma] must be implemented with the same persistence with which a people wage a liberation war. Only then will the reform become universally binding. It is now necessary to be particularly vigilant and strict in order to ensure that the conditions of the large-scale economic experiments are not disrupted by department personnel and that the latter are not indifferent toward the results of the work under the new conditions by the enterprises under their jurisdiction.

"It may be worth thinking about increasing the material interest of ministry personnel in the successful introduction of new economic management methods. Let department personnel get a good bonus if in the course of the experiment the sectors conducting the experiment secure high end results. In short, it is very important to extend the conditions of financial autonomy not only to production but also to management organs."

PRAVDA DETAILS CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 18

PM291123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 83 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Journal's Latest Issue"]

[Text] Issue No 18 of KOMMUNIST, the theoretical and political journal of the CPSU Central Committee, has been published.

It carries the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Section "Forefather of Scientific Communism" is devoted to F. Teplov's article "Marx' Teaching and Bourgeois Falsifications." V. Arkhipenko's article "At the Conference of Moscow State University Communists" is published under the rubric "Theory and Practice of Party Organization."

The "Science and Culture" section carries articles devoted to modern applied mathematics and the computing experiment, and on the high responsibility of criticism.

The following articles are printed: "New Frontiers of Cooperation Between CEMA Countries" by A. Baykov and "Treaty Tested by Practice" by V. Kuzmin and R. Lozhnikov. E. Genri's article "The First Victory over Fascism" is devoted to the 50th anniversary of the Leipzig trial.

The journal publishes the articles "The USSR in the Vanguard of the Struggle for Human Rights" by Yu. Deprov, and "The Greek Communist Party for Radical Changes" by G. Farakos, member of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, as well as the review "The Year 1983" by Yu. Molchanov and V. Nekrasov.

OPTIMISM, ANXIETY MINGLE AS NEW YEAR APPROACHES

PM281743 Mosocw LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Dec 83 p 9

[Article by Vitaliy Kobysh under the rubric "Observer's Opinion": "As the Year Draws to an End"]

[Text] On the eve of the New Year, when summing up results and looking in the future, almost everyone -- such is man's unquenchable nature -- would like to be an optimist. Optimism based on realities requires a sober assessment of the facts, however. A great many of the events of the past year have left people with misgivings and have instilled anxiety in them. Tortured Lebanon, crucified Grenada, and the deployment of the U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles which has now began in the FRG, Britain, and Italy have no very close link with optimism. Nonethless these events, however tragic or dangerous, do not exhaust the entire, very complex picture of man's life today. There is much more. It is possible to see at least more than one side to what has happened.

Take those U.S. missiles. Washington and several NATO capitals are trying very hard to create the impression that this is a matter which has been definitively decided, period. In reality, it is too early to write in a period. However the "ironclad schedule" for the gradual delivery of the Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe may be filled, the leaders of the U.S. Administration have met with such explosive consequences to their actions that some people in Washington have already started wondering what the United States is actually gaining from all this. Here two basic factors are primarily taken into account.

The first is the military factor. Yes, the threat of nuclear war has increased. Yet it has also come nearer to the United States itself. The Soviet Union has spoken of retaliatory measures. Our missiles are off U.S. shores at exactly the same distance and their flight time will be not a second more. In the Americans' perception, and it is correct, the Pershings and cruise missiles would boomerang back on New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, on the territory of a country which just recently was reassuring itself with pleasant daydreams about how the oceans reliably neutralize any danger. These dreams have been definitively dispelled. An opinion poll just commissioned by TIME Magazine clearly attests to that. Some 67 percent of the Americans polled believed that the main task right now is to make "efforts to reduce the risk of nuclear war." Thus, 2/3 of the U.S. population has failed to see the missiles in Europe, or the Reagan administration's "strong-arm" confrontation course in general. as a shield covering the United States. On the contrary, they have developed a sense of impending danger. Even if the U.S. generals have different feelings -- although it is doubtful whether that is the case -- the result is that Reagan and the Reaganites have been wrong about the main thing.

Second, the political cost of the missile deployment venture. It is incalculable. The citizens of the FRG, the British, the Italians, and other West Europeans suspected even earlier that Washington wanted to use their land and themselves in its war games. Now there is a mass understanding by the overwhelming majority of the population of these countries of the fact that the Pershings and cruise missiles have became a great misfortune, if not a catastrophe. Appeals from across the ocean from particularly exuberant tourist firms advertising trips to the old world -- "Visit Europe while it's still there" -- do not instill in Europeans, even those with a developed sense of humor, any confidence in their future or trust in their U.S. ally. It is difficult now to speak of any allied relations at all. Perhaps Chancellor Kohl or Prime Minister Thatcher feel that they are allies of those who have embarked on the path of the policy of imperial globalism mingled with international terrorism, but to ordinary West Germans and Englishmen and the inhabitants of the other NATO countries, the Washington leaders appear to be people thinking of just one thing -- their own advantage.

These feelings and this view are no longer generating bitterness and disillusionment but an outburst of anti-Americanism, anger, and ferocity which have roused millions of people to struggle against the nuclear threat stemming from Washington's policy. It seems that now even the White House is beginning to understand that it is not the Bolsheviks' machinations but the actions of the U.S. Administration which have lent resolute impetus to the powerful mass antiwar and antinuclear movement. The unprecedented danger has aroused an unprecedented self-preserving strength in mankind. This is developing into united actions of unprecedented effectiveness by the peoples to avert the threat of war. This great force will undoubtedly show itself still more next year. No, the missiles story is not over.

Another thing, the most important thing, The USSR is now stronger and its defense capability higher than ever. We have created military parity at considerable cost. There should be no room for misconceptions here: The USSR will never allow U.S. MILITARY SUPERIORITY. I repeat, the situation is very acute. I do not really understand the categorical tone of some very authoritative observers who resolutely assert that there will never be nuclear war as such because it is impossible. Alas, it is possible. But at the same time I cannot agree with those who are on the irreparability wavelength, believing that the apocalypse is inevitable. Everything is in the hands of man and his intelligence. He can not only survive but also make people's lives more sensible, more dignified, and happier.

So, what will we bring with us into the new year? Varying feelings which including cares and anxiety but also optimism, now worth its weight in gold.

MORE ON PARTY REPORT ELECTION CONFERENCES

PM281637 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian is its 25 December 1983 First Edition carries an 1,800-word report on page 2 by its special correspondents M. Poltoranin and V. Sapov under the rubric "Party Life: At Kray and Oblast Conferences," datelined Barnaul and titled "The Feeling of Being Master." The report covers the Altay Kraykom conference, with the authors linking remarks made to them by various officials with the state of affairs as described in the report delieved by Kraykom First Secretary N. Aksenov. They point out the shortcomings of industry and agriculture in the kray and refer to the need to improve the style and methods of leadership and the kraykom's work with cadres. Their report concludes by recording the reelection of Aksenov as first secretary of the kraykom, and is followed by information on other oblast-level report and election conferences:

"Party conferences have taken place in a number of oblasts. The plenums reelected as obkom first secetaries D.I. Kachin in Kamchatka, A.I. Berezin in the Mordovian ASSR, S.I. Manyakin in Omsk, F.S. Meshkov in Orel, F.M. Kulikov in Penza, M. Khudaybergenov in Khorezm, and V.P. Yesin in Navoi."

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS USSR AWARDS IN KREMLIN 28 DEC

PM291434 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Awards presented"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetzov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented USSR awards to a group of comrades inthe Kremlin on 28 December.

The Order of Lenin and the golden "Hammer and Sickle" medal of a Hero of Socialist Labor were presented to S.I. Manyakin, first secretary of Omsk Obkom.

Orders of Lenin were awarded to S.V. Bashilov, chairman of the USSR Gosstroy; L.A. Borodin, first secretary of Astrakhan Obkom; and N.I.Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department.

Academician M. Ya. Studenikin of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences was honored with the Order of the October Revolution.

Orders of the Labor Red Banner were presented to the writer S.P. Zalygin; Academician A.N. Konovalov of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; V.D. Nikitin, USSR first deputy minister of the coal industry; and M.A. Kharlamov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium certificate of the award of a military title and marshal's star were presented to Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin.

Divisional Doctor A.P. Milashenko received the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium certificate of the award of the honorary title "People's Doctor of the USSR" and badge.

On behald of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Soviet Government, V.V. Kuznetsov warmly congratulated the recipients and wished them new successes in their work for the sake of the socialist motherland.

The recipients were also congratulated by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The recipients expressed sincere gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the high evaluation of their labor.

SUPREME SOVIET AWARDS ALMA-ATA ORDER OF LENIN

LD262050 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the city of Alma-Ata has been awarded the Order of Lenin for the great services of working people of the city to the revolutionary movement, their contribution to the victory in the Great Fatherland War, and their successes achieved in economic and cultural construction.

ROMANOV CONGRATULATES POWER WORKERS ON SUCCESSES

PM281659 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 83 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Proud of the Motherland's Award"]

[Excerpt] The components of the Svir River GES complex have produced almost 1 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power since the beginning of the year. The working people at those GES are working constantly seeking to raise the operating efficiency of equipment and ensure the reliability of power supply. A number of components have been modernized at the Lower Svir GES, for example, making it possible to significantly increase their capacity.

The Svir River GES complex under the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has been awarded the Order of the "Badge of Honor" by a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for its great contribution to the development of power supply and for attaining high production indicators.

A meeting of station workers, devoted to this occasion, was held yesterday at the Upper Svir GES. G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, sent a warm telegram of congratulations to the collectives of the complex's stations on the motherland's high award. The text of a greetings telegram from the Leningrad Obkom was also read at the meeting.

HONORARY KIEV CITIZENSHIP AWARDED MOSKALENKO

PM291416 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 83 Second Edition p 6

[Colonel A. Klinkov report: "Marshal is Honorary Citizen of Kiev"]

[Text] Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko has been awarded the title "Honorary Citizen of Kiev City" and the medal "In Memory of the 1,500th Anniversary of Kiev."

During the Great Patriotic War servicemen of the 38th Army commanded by Colonel General Moskalenko took part in the liberation of the Ukrainian capital from the fascist aggressors.

The awards were presented to Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko by V.A. Zgurskiy, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of Kiev Gorispolkom, in a ceremonial atmosphere. K.S. Moskalenko presented the city's working people with a signed copy of his two-volumed memoirs entitled "In a Southwesterly Direction."

KAZAKH KOMSOMOL CRITICIZED FOR PAST WORK

PM281334 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 23 December carries on page 1 a 2,000-word unattributed report on a resolution of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Bureau "On the Work of the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee To Implement the Decisions of the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress" under the heading "In Line With the Tasks of the Day." The resolution criticizes the work done so far by the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee and suggests ways and means to improve it, stressing work in the economic sector, education, style and method of work and leadership, and work with cadres.

LATVIAN FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER VERRO REASSIGNED

PM291910 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 21 Dec 83 p 1

[Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 21 December 1983 publishes on page 1 a Latvian Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree dated Riga, 20 December 1983, releasing Comrade R.O. Verro from his duties as first deputy chairman of the Latvian Council of Ministers "in connection with his reassignment to other work."

ROSTOV OIL PRODUCTS CHIEF GUILTY OF ABUSES

PM281545 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 22 December 1983 First Edition carries on page 3 under the rubric "Court File" a 1,800-word Rostov-na-Donu dispatch from special correspondent G. Yakovlev under the heading "Gasoline Bubbles." The report discusses the case of P. Butyutskiy, chief of the Rostov administration of the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, who was apparently successful for the administration until "writeups, window dressing, and the distribution of construction and other materials to right and left" were discovered.

Yakovlev states: "True, in a confidential talk with your correspondent, P. Russkikh and A. Krylov, deputy chairmen of the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, lightly drew a veil over the shortcomings discovered by last year's check and gave an economic luster to the unseemly actions of their Rostov subordinate. Why remember this, they said! After all, after the audit, the administration headed by Bityutskiy was never once on the list of winners. Is that not an example of a principled approach?"

Yakovlev goes on to give details of Bityutskiy's abuses in the supply of petroleum products, stating that "the verdict of the Rostov Oblast court clearly states that Bityutskiy received bribes from his subordinates," and giving examples of such incidents. "Unfortunately," the report states, "the court's sentence on Bityutskiy -- 10 years' imprisonment -- did not come like a bolt from the blue in the offices of the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products. Warnings had reached Moscow earlier about the expansive life of the Rostov administration chief, "but had been disregarded." Yakovlev concludes that "the gasoline bubbles are bursting" and that "one thing is clear -- many evaluations of the 'gasoline king's' patrons are still to come."

KIRGHIZ MILITIA OFFICIALS DISCIPLINED

PM291914 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Dec 83 p 2

[Report by V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs, under the general heading: "Following SELSKAYA ZHIZN articles," the general rubric "Replies and Responses," and the headline "This 'Quiet' Sasha"]

[Text] The facts expounded in the article entitled "This 'Quiet' Sasha," published 8 September this year, have been checked by a visit to Sokuluksiy Rayon in the Kirghiz SSR and completely confirmed. The adolescent A. Zabolotniy has been on the records of the internal affairs organs since 1979 for robbery and other law violations. However, the necessary materials on the adolescent were not sent to the commission for adolescents' affairs, and Zabolotniy continued to break the law with other adolescents. The measures envisaged by law were not taken against Zabolotniy, Garin, and Abramov even after stealing horses. Making the most of their impunity, the adolescents stole citizens' private property in November 1982.

Disciplinary action has been taken against the militia workers of the Sokulukskiy Rayispolkom Internal Affairs Department, which permitted serious omissions in the work to prevent law violations among adolescents. Measures are being taken by the Kirghiz SSR MVD to help the Sokulksiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department organize preventive work to stop law violations among adolescents.

BELORUSSIAN DEPUTY PREMIER PILOTOVICH RETIRES

PM281651 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 14 December 1983 frontpages the text of two decrees issued by the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, dated 13 December and signed by Presidium Chairman I. Polyakov and Presidium Secretary Ye. Chagina, "relieving Stanislav Antonovich Pilotovich from his duties as deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers due to his retirement on pension" and awarding him the "Belorussian Supreme Soviet Honorary Certificate" "for many years of active work in party and state bodies."

AMBASSADORS TO MOROCCO, MALI REPLACED

PM281344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 83 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Malik Sabirovich Fazylov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mali in connection with transfer to other work.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Malik Sabirovich Fazylov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Morocco.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Yevgeniy Viktorovich Nersesov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Morocco in connection with transfer to other work.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Yevgeniy Viktorovich Nersesov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mali.

BRIEFS

UKRAINE OBKOM RESHUFFLE -- An Ivano-Frankovsk Obkom plenum on 22 December examined organizational issues. The plenum relieved Comrade Skiba of the duties of obkom first secretary and obkom bureau member in connection with his confirmation to the post of first deputy chief of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Comrade Lyakhov, hitherto Ivano-Frankovsk obkom second secretary, was elected Ivano-Frankovsk obkom first secretary. Comrade Novitskiy, hitherto deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, was elected obkom second secretary and obkom bureau member. The plenum was addressed by Comrade Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 23 Dec 83 AU]

MOSCOW CITES LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION DATA

PM291857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 83 First Edition p 2

[Text] According to data just received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, farm workers of Vinnitsa Oblast, Ternopol and Volhynia have fulfilled plans and pledges for state sales of livestock. Vinnitsa Oblast has sent 172,000 tons of animals and fowl, 681,000 tons of milk, 335 million eggs, and 353 tons of wool. Ternopol Oblast has sold 101,000 tons of animals and fowl, 394,000 tons of milk, 174 million eggs, and 161 tons of wool. Farms of Volhynia Oblast have delivered to the state 85,000 tons of animals and fowl, 364,000 tons of milk, 110 million eggs, and 129 tons of wool. State sales of livestock produce continue.

RSFSR OBLASTS FULFILL AGRICULTURE PLANS

PM291435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 83 First Edition p 3

["USSR Central Statistical Administration Reports" under the rubric "Fulfilled Ahead of Schedule"]

[Text] Implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums and the Food Program targets, agricultural workers in Gorkiy, Korov, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts have fulfilled plans for the sale of livestock to the state.

Farms in Gorkiy Oblast have sent to the procurement centers and processing enterprises 197,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 838,000 metric tons of milk, 691 million eggs, and 552 metric tons of wool.

In Kirov Oblast, 133,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 625,000 metric tons of milk, 400 million eggs, and 287 metric tons of wool have been purchased.

Chelyabinsk Oblast farms have sold the state 174,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 886,000 metric tons of milk, 640 million eggs, and 1,401 metric tons of wool.

The sale of livestock products to the state continues.

Implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the Food Program targets, agricultural workers in Orenburg, Smolensk, Tula, and Yaroslavl Oblasts have fulfilled ahead of schedule the plans for the sale of livestock products to the state.

Procurement centers and processing industry enterprises have received from Orenburg Oblast farms 250,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 786,000 metric tons of milk, 397 million eggs, and 4,374 metric tons of wool.

In Smolensk Oblast 103,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 541,000 metric tons of milk, 179 million eggs, and 240 metric tons of wool have been procured.

Farms in Tula Oblast have delivered 123,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 501,000 metric tons of milk, 374 million eggs, and 207 metric tons of wool.

In Yaroslavl Oblast 67,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 362,000 metric tons of milk, 337 million eggs, and 133 metric tons of wool have been purchased.

The sale of livestock products to the state continues.

REPUBLIC, OBLAST STOCKRAISING OUTPUT REPORTED

PM281525 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian has published the following Central Statistical Administration reports on republic and oblast livestock target fulfillment in its 26 through 28 December First Editions:

December 26 page 1: "Implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the targets of the Food Program, Estonian SSR agricultural workers have fulfilled their socialist pledges for the sale of all types of livestock products to the state.

"The republic's farms have delivered 251,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 1,125,000 tons of milk, and 366 million eggs to procurement centers and processing enterprises.

"The sale of livestock products to the state continues."

December 27 page 2: "Implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums and the targets of the Food Program, Tatar ASSR, Stavropol Kray, and Lipetsk Oblast agricultural workers have fulfilled ahead of schedule their plans and socialist pledges for the sale of livestock products to the state.

"Tatar ASSR farms have delivered 215,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 950,000 metric tons of milk, 605 million eggs, and 2,275 tons of wool to procurement centers and processing centers and processing industry enterprises.

"In Stavropol Kray 279,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 644,000 metric tons of milk, 567 million eggs, and 15,458 metric tons of wool have been procured.

"Lipetsk Oblast farms have supplied the state with 117,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 417,000 metric tons of milk, 297 million eggs, and 412 tons of wool.

"The sale of livestock products is continuing."

December 28 page 2: "Implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the targets of the Food Program, Leningrad Oblast agricultural workers have fulfilled ahead of schedule their plans for the sale of all types of livestock products to the state.

"The oblast's farms have delivered 204,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 825,000 metric tons of milk, and 1,372,000 eggs to procurement centers and processing enterprises.

"The sale of livestock products to the state is continuing."

TASS REPORTS 28 DEC LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1518

LD280736 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 28 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1518", to continue exploration of outer space. The characteristics of its orbit are as follows: initial period of revolution -- 11 hours 49 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 39,345 kilometres, minimum distance -- 614 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 62.8 degrees.

Onboard equipment operates normally.

COSMOS SATELLITES LAUNCHED SIMULTANEOUSLY

LD291418 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 29 TASS -- Artificial earth satellites Cosmos-1519, Cosmos-1520, and Cosmos-1521 were launched in the Soviet Union today. All three sputniks were put into orbit by one rocket-carrier. The sputniks are intended to test the elements and equipment of the space navigation system, which is being created with a view of ensuring determination of the location of civil aviation planes and ships of the merchant marine and fishing fleet of the Soviet Union. The sputniks were put into the orbit close to a circular [as received] with the following parameters: The initial period of revolution -- 11 hours 14 minutes, the distance from the surface of the earth -- 19,100 kilometers, the inclination of the orbit -- 64.3 degrees.

The equipment carried by the sputniks is functioning normally.

STOCKHOLM REPORTS SOVIET NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

LD271839 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] The observatory in Hagfors today registered an underground nuclear explosion in the Semipalatinsk region, northern USSR. According to the Hagfors observatory, the explosion measured 5.7 on the Richter scale.

MILITARY CONFERENCE ANALYZES WORLD WAR II

PM291600 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 83 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Immortal Exploit of the People and the Army. Military Science Conference Devoted to the 40th Anniversary of the Fundamental Turning Point in World War II"]

[Text] In the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army 22-23 December the USSR Ministry of Defense, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and the Soviet War Veterans Committee held a military science conference devoted to the 40th anniversary of the fundamental turning point in World War II. Participating in it were representatives of USSR Defense Ministry Main and Central Directorates, staffs and political organs of the branches of the USSR Armed Forces, military districts, groups of forces, and fleets, military academies, the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, the history institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Defense Ministry Institute of Military History; the Soviet War Veterans Committee, the USSR DOSAAF, and the All-Union Znaniye Society, and workers of the central press.

In the conference presidium were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for personnel; P.K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, I.P. Potapov, sector chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, Colonel General A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee; eminent military leaders and scientists.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov opened the conference with an introductory speech. Our conference, he said, is to promote the more profound revelation of the essence and character of the fundamental turning point in the war and the USSR's decisive role in achieving that turning point and routing the fascist bloc and its role in the victory in World War II. The study and generalization of the experience of the major battles which determined the achievement of the fundamental turning point in the war is of lasting significance for our Armed Forces and for increasing the vigilance of servicemen and of all Soviet people in the present complex international situation.

The fundamental turning point in the war was a natural result of the heroic efforts of the entire Soviet people and their Armed Forces led by the Communist Party. The victories achieved by the Soviet Armed Forces in the years [as published] of the fundamental turning point serve today as a warning to the imperialist adventurers hatching new plans for war against the USSR.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov read out the text of the greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, to the conference participants.

The USSR defense minister wished the conference participants fruitful work and creative success and voiced the confidence that they will examine comprehensively and in depth questions connected with the fundamental turning point in World War II, make a worthy contribution to the further generalization of the CPSU's multifaceted activity in ensuring the socialist homeland's reliable defense and to the study of the USSR Armed Forces' combat experience, and devise specific ways to make extensive use of them in training and educating Soviet servicemen.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, delivered the report "The Role of the Soviet Union and Its Armed Forces in Achieving the Fundamental Turning Point in World War II and Its International Significance."

The fundamental turning point in World War II, he pointed out, was a result of the belligerents' lengthy, hard, fierce confrontation in the military, economic, political, ideological, and other spheres. The global scale of World War II, the absence for several years of a second front in Europe, and the Soviet Union's virtual single combat with Hitlerite Germany and its satellites for the fundamental turning point in the war predetermined its complex and lengthy nature.

Historical truth, the report emphasized, consists of the fact that the fundamental turning point was achieved, above all, through the Soviet Armed Forces' stubborn struggle and the Soviet people's selfless labor. Our troops' victory at Moscow shattered the myth of the fascist Wehrmacht's invincibility, buried the "blitzkrieg" plan once and for all, and initiated the fundamental turning point in the war.

It was a task of historic importance to stop the enemy and create the necessary preconditions for changing the course of the war in our favor. The Soviet people and their Armed Forces, under the Communist Party's leadership, resolved that extremely difficult task in the second half of 1942.

The speaker recalled what a contribution had been made to achieving the fundamental turning point in World War II when the Soviet Army routed the German fascist troops at Stalingrad and Kursk and, by surmounting the strategic line formed by the Dnepr River, what military-political consequences those battles had and how Soviet military art was developed in them.

The armies of the allied states -- the United States and Britain -- also sought to turn the course of the war in their favor in other theaters of war. However, before the fall of 1942 their actions were local and did not have a serious impact on the course of the armed struggle or undermine the military economies of the "Axis" countries. In North Africa, for example, the states of the fascist bloc had 77 times fewer troops than on the Soviet-German front.

The Soviet Union's decisive role in achieving the fundamental turning point in the war, the speaker said, was expressed above all in the fact that the bulk of the forces and means of fascist Germany and its satellites was destroyed on the Soviet-German front. From November 1942 through the end of 1943, the losses in the Wehrmacht's ground forces there totaled approximately 2.6 million men. As many as 7,000 tanks, more than 14,000 combat aircraft, and approximately 50,000 guns were destroyed. It was becoming an impossible task for the enemy to replace such losses.

The results of the armed struggle on the Soviet-German front proved the Soviet Army's ability to independently rout the Wehrmacht. They thereby had a decisive influence on the policy and strategy of the USSR's allies, forcing them to accelerate their preparations to open a second front in Europe. No distortion of the truth about the fundamental turning point during World War II by reactionary bourgeois propaganda will help to conceal from the peoples the truth about socialism's tremendous vital force as demonstrated by the Soviet people.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev went on to examine the lessons stemming from the course and outcome of World War II. One of the most important lessons, he said, consists of the fact that it is necessary to struggle against war before it begins.

Now that the situation in the world has become dangerously explosive through the fault of U.S. imperialism and the present U.S. Administration, it is necessary to stop the aggressor before it is too late, through the efforts of all the world's freedom-loving peoples. This is stated with the utmost clarity in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statements.

Confirming its allegiance to the Leninist policy of peace, the Soviet Union warns that it will not permit U.S. military superiority over the USSR. Aggressive actions against our country and its friends and allies will encounter a most resolute rebuff. Retribution will befall the aggressor inevitably and without delay.

The maintenance of the defense capability of the Soviet motherland and its Armed Forces at a level ensuring not only the proper rebuff to an aggressor but also an immediate crushing strike -- if he is the first to unleash nuclear war -- the speaker emphasized in conclusion, is one of the most important lessons which the Soviet Union and the CPSU have drawn from the history of the struggle against imperialism and its strike force -- fascism. Generals, admirals, and officers must today direct all their strength and energy toward further enhancing the combat readiness of troops and naval forces.

The conference participants heard the report "CPSU Activity in Achieving the Fundamental Turning Point in the War," which was delivered by Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The fundamental turning point in the war against fascist Germany, he emphasized, was achieved thanks to the Communist Party's inspiring, organizing, and directing activity and its wise leadership. The political content of the fundamental turning point in the war is characterized by the fact that the objective advantages and the potential of socialism as a social system were embodied in our decisive victories over fascist Germany and its satellites as a result of the activity of the Communist Party, the Soviet people, and their Armed Forces.

The speaker used concrete factual material to show how the party's role in implementing the slogan "All for the front, all for victory" increased during the war and how it mobilized all the country's forces and resources to achieve the fundamental turning point in the war. The program elaborated by the party for achieving victory, he pointed out, included a whole package of measures to ensure the successful conduct of the armed struggle.

The outstanding abilities of the party as the leader and organizer of the struggle to achieve the fundamental turning point were manifested, above all, in the further improvement of the work of the party itself. Its revolutionary energy and purposefulness, its specificness and realism, and its firmness and unswervingness in achieving the tasks facing it were graphically manifested. The party was able to subordinate all the country's material and spiritual strength to the interests of the armed struggle and to ensure the unity of political and military strategy. It successfully resolved very complex problems: It improved the system of the national economy, including the war economy; it directed the further strengthening of the Soviet Army, the course of military operations on the fronts, and the nationwide struggle in the enemy's rear [vsenarodnoy borboy v tylu vraga], it improved ideological work; and it resolved tasks connected with strengthening the anti-Hitler coalition. The party's strategy was based on Marxism-Leninism and on comprehensive regard for and use of the laws of social development and the laws of war.

The fast and effective concentration of effort on resolving the chief military tasks was a characteristic feature of the party's activity. By the summer of 1943, more than half the communists were in the Soviet Army and Navy -- in decisive sectors of the war.

Revealing the special features of ideological work, the speaker emphasized that the party gave a scientific definition of the essence of the Great Patriotic War as the continuation of the socialist state's policy under new conditions, the policy of defending October's gains, and as a most just, liberation war. It substantiated the very important conclusion that it was precisely on the Soviet-German front that the fate of World War II and of world civilization were decided.

Profound substantiation was given to the law-governed nature and the inevitability of the Soviet Union's victory over fascist Germany. Lenin's thesis on the factors which condition the course and the outcome of war, on the dependence of the morale of the people and the Army on the nature and aims of war, on the sources of the Soviet state's spiritual strength, and on ways to further reinforce it underwent further development.

In the period of the fundamental turning point, as previously, the people's patriotic education occupied one of the chief places in the party's ideological work. The fostering of patriotism included propagandizing the advantages of the socialist system over the capitalist system and showing in all their magnitude the victories which the country had achieved under the party's leadership over the quarter century since the October Revolution. The party devoted great attention to further strengthening the friendship of the USSR's peoples, the Soviet people's moral and political unity, and the morale of the Armed Forces and to enhancing the quality and effectiveness of party political work.

All wartime party decisions were imbued with Lenin's immortal thoughts and ideas on the defense of the socialist homeland. Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin described in detail how the party exercised leadership of the Armed Forces and strengthened their combat might.

Party decisions were implemented through the State Defense Committee, the General Headquarters of the Supreme Command and its chief working organs -- the General Staff, the Main Political Directorate of the Red Army, and the Main Political Directorate of the Navy. The Military Councils played an outstanding role in fulfilling the tasks being resolved by the Communist Party, the Soviet people, and the Armed Forces: They unservingly implemented the Communist Party's line among the troops, directed the work of Army and Navy political organs and party and Komsomol organizations, strengthened the one-man command system, political morale, and discipline, and resolved important questions of rear support.

Army and Navy political organs and party organizations showed special concern for ensuring the vanguard role of communists in combat. Lenin's instruction that in the defense of the socialist homeland it is the duty of every conscientious communist to be "ahead of others on the front" was strictly observed during the Great Patriotic War years.

The speaker drew the conference participants' attention to the need to study in depth the experience of party political work accumulated in the Great Patriotic War years and to introduce it persistently into the activities of Military Councils, commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations.

The Communist Party's leadership is the unshakable basis of state building, including military building, at the modern stage too. The party develops military matters on the basis of an in-depth Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present complex international situation and the distribution of military-political forces in the world, taking the laws of social development and the achievements of science and technology into account. It mobilizes the people to struggle for peace and does everything to ensure that the Soviet Armed Forces are in a state of full combat readiness to reliably defend socialism's gains jointly with the armies of the other socialist community countries.

Lt Gen B.P. Utkin went on to dwell on tasks of the struggle against bourgeois falsifiers of history.

Next Colonel General I.M. Golushko, chief of staff of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, delivered the report "The USSR Economy and the Soviet Armed Forces Rear Services in the Period of the Fundamental Turning Point in the War." He dwelt on questions of the Soviet Union's economic confrontation with Hitler's Germany and on the natural laws governing our victory in that confrontation. It was achieved as a result of the advantages of the Soviet social and state system, our socialist economy, and the party's tremendous organizing activity. The achievement of that victory was a result of the selfless labor of Soviet people, of our entire rear.

Following the historically unprecedented relocation of military industry enterprises deep in the rear, in 1942 the production of military output was developed in them on a wide scale and in an unprecedentedly short space of time. There was also a sharp increase in the production of weapons and military hardware at plants which had earlier been deployed in the east of the country. Only our state with its planned socialist economy was capable of this.

The Soviet state's economic might was increasing steadily, thanks to the measures taken by and wise leadership of the party. The fundamental turning point was achieved thanks not only to the decisive victories on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War but also to the successes of the Soviet economy. By July 1943 the Soviet Army had 60 percent more tanks and self-propelled artillery mounts than the German fascist army, almost twice as many guns and mortars, and almost three times as many combat aircraft.

The general upsurge of the country's war economy was promoted by the improved working of transport, above all railroad transport. In 1943 there was a sharp increase in the flow of military freight for the attacking troops. For example, whereas the average daily volume of supply shipments in the battle of Moscow amounted to 40 cars, at the time of the Stalingrad battle it had increased sixfold, while at Kursk it had increased almost fortyfold.

The speaker then spoke about the role of the Soviet Army's Rear Services, which bore the brunt of providing the troops with all they needed to live and successfully conduct combat operations, about how the structure of the Rear Services and, above all, their management organs was improved, and how the Rear Services fulfilled their functions of a connecting link between the economy and the troops.

The foundation of the Rear Services was their troops: railroad, road, motor vehicle, and pipeline troops and rear protection troops, and also supply bases and medical, repair, exploitation, and other units and establishments. With their help a truly astronomic quantity of freight was transported during operations in the period of the fundamental turning point and subsequently, and thousands of kilometers of railroads, motor roads, and all kinds of other roads and lines of communication were constructed and restored.

The organization of the timely repair of hardware and armament on the site of the damage was of great significance, for it freed transport and industrial capacities.

The very rich experience accumulated by the Rear Services in the period of the fundamental turning point in the war, the speaker said in conclusion, does not lose its significance even now.

After the reports, scientific reports were heard from Colonel General D.A. Grinkevich, chief of the Ground Forces Main Staff -- "Soviet Military Art in the Most Important Operations of the Fundamental Turning Point in the War"; from Marshal of Aviation G.P. Skorikov, chief of the Air Force Main Staff -- "The Achievement of Strategic Supremacy in the Air by the Soviet Air Force Was an Important Condition for Achieving the Fundamental Turning Point"; from Colonel General S.F. Romanov, chief of the Air Defense Forces Main

Staff -- "Experience of Organizing the Air Defense Forces in the Period of the Fundamental Turning Point"; from Admiral P.N. Navoytsev, first deputy chief of the Navy Main Staff -- "The Operational-Strategic Use of the Navy in the Interests of the Fundamental Turning Point in the War."

On the second day the conference's work continued in three sections: "Sociopolitical Factors of the Fundamental Turning Point in the War," "Soviet Military Art in Achieving the Fundamental Turning Point."

At the concluding plenary session reports were heard from the leaders on the results of ths sections' work.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov delivered the concluding speech at the conference. Noting the conference's contribution to the generalization of the military-political results and the significance of the fundamental turning point in World War II, he emphasized that the victories of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in the years of the fundamental turning point are not just history. They are our present-day weapon and a mighty source of educating new generations of the motherland's defenders.

In the current international situation, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov said, the chief efforts of commanders, political organs, staffs, and party organizations of our Armed Forces must be aimed at steadily fulfilling the 26th party congress decisions and the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov on defense questions, further strengthening combat might, and enhancing in every possible way vigilance and readiness to repulse aggression and inflict defeat on the enemy under any conditions of his unleashing of war.

We can do and are obliged to do everything in our power to strengthen the motherland's defense capability.

TOLUBKO ATTENDS ROCKET FORCES CONFERENCE

FM281639 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Dec 83 Second Edition p 2

[Colonel Ye. Kireyev report under the rubric "Party Conferences" and the general heading "Improving the Style and Methods of Leadership": "At the Main Staff and Directorates of the Commander in Chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces"]

[Text] A party conference here discussed reports by Lieutenant General G. Valov, chief of the political organ, and Colonel L. Rogachev, secretary of the political organ's party commission. The speakers at the conference -- Chief Marshal of Artillery V. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Colonel General P. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Strategic Rocket Forces; Comrades V. Vishenkov, I. Averyanov, V. Gusev, P. Kondratskiy, A. Maltsev, R. Markitan, P. Svotin, and others -- spoke of the increased danger of war caused by the aggressive imperialist policy of the United States and its allies and stressed that, in these conditions, the highest efficiency and flexibility in troop control is required of officers in the apparatus.

The delegates made many proposals aimed at stepping up the work of party organizations.

KURKOTKIN ADDRESSES REAR SERVICES CONFERENCE

PM281618 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Dec 83 Second Edition p 2

[Colonel V. Mironov report under the general heading "Party Conferences": "At the Staff and Directorates of the Rear Services of the USSR Ministry of Defense"]

[Text] The conference report here was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the Rear Services of USSR Armed Forces. The keynote speaker; others who addressed the conference -- Comrades F. Komarov, I. Isayenko, V. Zaytsev, F. Petrov, N. Vasilyev, A. Sirenko, P. Altunin, N. Gerasimenko, L. Rozhkov, and Ye. Zhuravkov; and other delegates analyzed in depth the party organization's work for ensuring the high standard of combat readiness in all elements and organs of Rear Services, improving their structure and their material and technical base, and strengthening military and labor discipline.

The conference delegates also discussed a report by the party commission of the political section of the staff and directorates of Rear Services of the USSR Ministry of Defense, which was delivered by Colonel V. Medvedev.

Taking part in the work of the conference were N. Bay, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, and Lieutenant General V. Balakirev, responsible secretary of the party commission of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.